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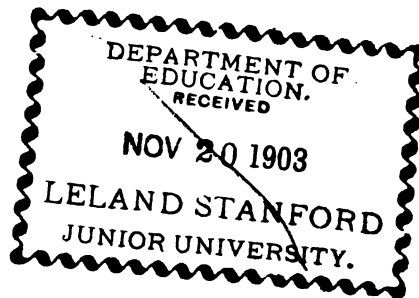
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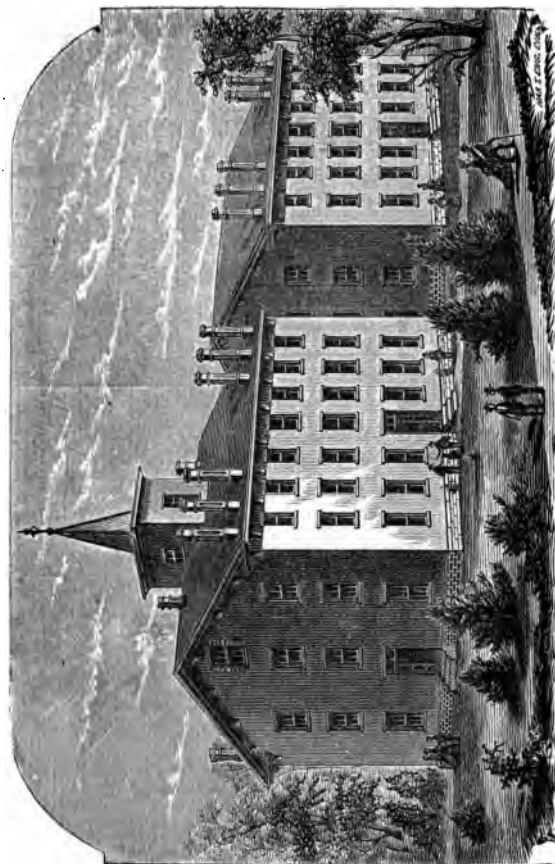
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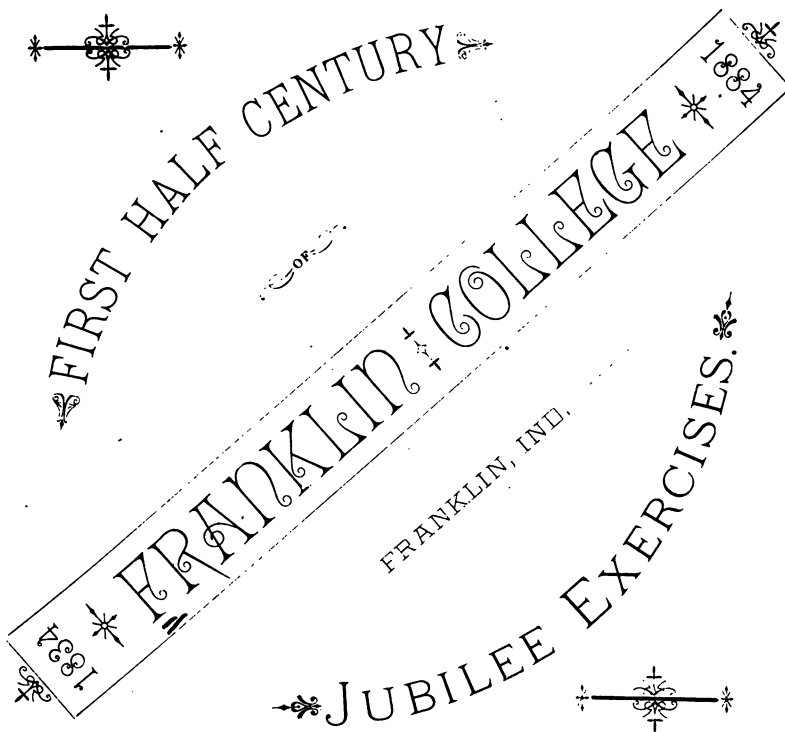








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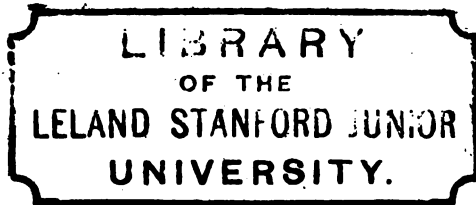
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To the teachers, pupils, and friends of the  
College, past and present, this memorial volume  
is gratefully inscribed by

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Ædificium Primum. Æd. 1836.

# Franklin College.

*Crescit Vivendo.*

THE first half century of Franklin College terminated June 5, 1884. By a favorable coincidence, its fiftieth natal day fell within commencement week, and it had been determined to make the entire week a jubilee occasion. The following programme of general and special exercises was prepared and widely published:

## JUBILEE COMMENCEMENT.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, IND.

June 4th, 5th and 6th (Wednesday, Thursday and Friday): Oral Examinations.

June 5th (Thursday), 7:30 P. M.: Founders' Day—Historical paper by the Rev. W. N. Wyeth, D. D., Cincinnati, O.

June 6th (Friday), 7:30 P. M.: Literary Entertainment—Webster Society.

June 7th (Saturday), 7:30 P. M.: Literary Entertainment—Periclesian Society.

June 8th (Sunday), 10:30 A. M.: Sermon by the Rev. A. C. Davidson, Aurora. 3 P. M.: Jubilee Prayer Meeting. 7:30 P. M.: Baccalaureate Sermon by the President.

June 9th (Monday), 10 A. M.: Periclesian Society Reunion—Principal Address by the Hon. G. M. Lambertson, Lincoln, Neb. 2:30 P. M.: Reunion of the Board of Directors—Historical Paper by Mayor W. C. Thompson, Franklin. 7:30 P. M.: Address before Literary Societies by the Rev. J. A. Broadus, D. D., of Louisville, Ky.

June 10th (Tuesday), 10 A. M.: Reunion of Webster Society—Principal Address by Judge D. W. Howe, Indianapolis. 1 P. M.: Meeting of Board. 3 P. M.: Reunion of College Instructors—Historical Paper by Prof. J. S. Hougham, LL. D.,

Manhattan, Kan. 7:30 P. M.: History of Alumni by B. Wallace, M. D., Franklin.

June 11th (Wednesday), 9 A. M.: Stockholders' Meeting. 2 P. M.: Meeting of Alumni Association. 7:30 P. M.: Alumni Address by the Hon. G. W. Grubbs, LL. D., Martinsville, and Poem by Mrs. Viola P. Edwards, Bedford.

June 12th (Thursday), 10 A. M.: Commencement, followed by the Alumni Dinner, and in the evening by the President's Levee.

It will be seen that it was designed to bring forward the past and make the present resonant with its voice, and to cause the historic spirit to pervade every hour and every service. Circumstances conspired to give success to the different efforts. The Baptists being involved in a building enterprise, and without suitable seating accommodations, the Presbyterian Church very cordially placed its commodious and beautiful house of worship at the service of the College; hospitalities were cheerful and abundant on the part of the citizens; the attendance from abroad represented all sections of the state, and was composed in part of persons who had not seen the College before, and some of its earliest students who had not for many years visited their Alma Mater; and those chosen to perform special parts were well prepared to meet the high expectation reposed in them. Also, the collegiate year had been one of prosperity, both in class-room work and in the department of finance, and the outlook was cheering.

To the "old students," returning to look upon the place where they had studied, and struggled with poverty that they might secure an education, the old buildings, anon trying to renew their youth, and the umbrageous campus, the trees of which were so familiar, and many of which had been open studios or trysting-places in the happy years gone by, brought peculiar memories, revived youthful ardor, and rendered the week one of hilarity and joyous reunion.

The first exercises were held on the evening of June 5th, which was styled "Founders' Day." They were anticipated with much pleasure by old citizens of Franklin, some of whom were now living remotely from the town, and the attendance of such was quite noticeable.

## Founders of Franklin College.

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A Historical Paper by Rev. W. N. Wyeth, D. D., Cincinnati, O.

**A**MONG the diversified gifts of men is the talent for projecting. It is found in unlettered men, as well as in others, but not apart from normal and large cerebral development. A great thought is always traceable to a great mind, and, although crudeness may characterize its first presentation, yet the true observer will accord to it its proper origin, and others will assent to his decision, as time shall test its merits. Fewer men would be ignored if there were more good observers.

To project a *good* thing—something that must, from its nature, tend to promote the moral welfare of mankind—requires positive moral elements in the projector. No base man conceives a plan for the good of his race. And so the talent for projecting that which is beneficial to man's higher nature is due to large *moral* development.

It is not claimed, however, that he who enjoys the honor of originating a good thing has the sole credit of that which it accomplishes. His idea is usually larger and grander than he supposes it to be. While the shallow mind is fraught with flattering schemes, his vagary comes to naught for want of essential virtue; but, on the contrary, the capable mind is likely to present ideas that are substantial, beyond the ready acceptance of the public, and which they reach only by much thought and time. He, himself, does not see the end from the beginning, and, in some cases does not arrive at the result of it in his lifetime; and the knowledge of what he actually originated is had only by subsequent generations. And as it is left for the latter to see, so it devolves upon them to realize

upon and from the thing seen, to have credit for appreciating and bringing to a high stage of utility that which has been projected before their vision, or to suffer the discredit of allowing it to fall as an idle thought and its author to go unhonored. As a matter of fact, when God inspires one man with an important idea, he supplies others with sufficient interest to cherish it and bring it to large realization. Both have honor, but it is comparative honor—the honor of parentage being supreme. God is back of all, and when we look with a true eye upon any great and good thing, we are compelled to exclaim: “What hath God wrought!”

We are assembled to-night in this literary retreat with a view to naming the projectors of Franklin College and obtaining a vision of them. All have passed away but one, and yet by the weird power of memory and of words we may bring them back and see them as they were. Fifty years are as nothing when past, though the men, the events and the creations of men that have crowded into them are wonderful as to number and importance. We overstep the intervening years, and call before us a cluster of godly men, who, all dust as they are, have a reality that is clearly signified by the institution that arose at their bidding, and stands as a benign result and clear vindication of their wisdom.

#### HENRY BRADLEY,

the first in alphabetical order, was prominent among the founders, and a fit representative of the sterling qualities of all. He was of Baptist parentage, and was born in Franklin County, Ky., July 7, 1795; was married in 1818; moved to Indianapolis in 1821, and resided there until 1846, when he removed to Johnson County, and here passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred February 8, 1859, and he was buried in the cemetery at Edinburg. Age, sixty-three years and eight months.

Deacon Bradley became a Christian and a Baptist while living in Kentucky. On moving to Indianapolis he became a constituent member of the First Baptist Church of that city, and maintained his membership thereof until his removal from the place, a period of twenty-five years. During that

time active, earnest Baptists were easily numbered, readily distinguished and greatly needed, and we doubt not that he, with the broad sympathies that characterized him, and the capacious "Baptist tavern," of which he was proprietor, was recognized far and near as a pillar in Zion. And when to the moral features we add the physical—look upon the man, standing six feet in his shoes, angular and athletic—we have one who gives to us the impress of a man.

His relation to the college as one of its founders and as a member of the Board was vital to its good. From its origin to the time of his death, a period of twenty-five years, he did not cease to work for it and give to it. He was one of its early financial agents; and while all of them labored much to obtain a little, and none received liberal wages, he repeatedly donated his salary to the general fund. Meantime he co-operated in the mission work of the State, placing his name on the record of every good work, and, dying, bequeathed to the Board of the institution, in the person of his son, James L. Bradley, the most practical, business-like and competent President it has ever had.

#### REUBEN COFFEY

was born in North Carolina, in 1790. In early life he learned the blacksmith trade. Soon after his majority he began to preach. In 1830 he moved to Owen County, Ind., and after living there for a short time he removed to Monroe County, and, having resided in the latter ten or twelve years, he returned to Owen County and abode there until his death, which occurred in 1854.

Brother Coffey was pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church for a long series of years; also pastor of Macedonia Church for a long time. He never received pay for his ministerial services, except from missionary funds, which gives evidence that he was in full sympathy with missions. He was noted for soundness in doctrine and earnestness in his work. It is said that he was the first real "missionary" Baptist preacher in his section, and that he was looked upon with suspicion on account of his advocacy of missions and the right of those who preach "to live of the Gospel." In education he was per-



sonally deficient, while he saw its importance and did all he could by argument and the bestowal of means to promote it in the denomination by means of educational institutions. He was father of a family of ten children, and a very large number of Baptists in the State bear his name; and, as a family, they are strongly in favor of the college he aided in establishing, and several of them have been members of its classes.

#### EZRA FISHER

was a native of Wendell, Mass.; born in 1800. In early life he taught school, and gave himself a competent education, graduating at Amherst College. Teaching and studying were somewhat alternated, inasmuch as he was compelled to "work his way," at least in part. At about twenty-five years of age he was converted and baptized. Entering the ministry, he was a pastor for several years in Vermont, and then came West. His wife, whom he married in Wendell, was a woman of noble parentage, and herself a most worthy and devoted Christian, the idol of her father and the honored stay of her husband. The parents of both were estimable members of the Wendell Baptist Church. Brother Fisher was irreproachable, and a good preacher of the expository type. Like Hezekiah Johnson and George C. Chandler, his associates in pioneer work in Oregon, he labored there under great disadvantages. Self-support was unavoidable. His pastorates were in Oregon City and Dalles City. At the latter place he died in 1874, after living and working in the State for nearly thirty years. Age, seventy-four.

To indicate the leading of Providence, permit me to refer to the early spiritual home of this good man. Wendell Church (Mass.) came into existence under necessary obedience to conscience and in the exercise of soul liberty. It was obliged to go into the woods, into a vale, a mile from the center of town, to avoid being trod upon by the "Standing Order." There it maintained peace and purity, being under the ministry of one good man for a third of a century; and God blessed it in giving birth to several ministers of the Gospel, two of whom literally went to the ends of the earth, as chosen vessels

to bear his name to the Gentiles. Both were qualified men; one a graduate of Amherst, the other (a son of the pastor) a graduate of Brown and Newton; one tall and handsome, a born gentleman, the other exceedingly small in stature. Reared in families of kindred spirit and under the same ministry, they learned that there is nothing more needful or better in itself than to be a missionary. And that His name might be known from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, the Lord led one to the East and the other to the West. The little man, of the very keenest intellect and the highest scholarship, he led to far-off China, where he translated the Scriptures, saved souls and left to his successors an example of the way to do work that will stay; the other, a Saul among the prophets, was led westward—to Indiana, becoming pastor in Indianapolis, aiding in giving the cause of God in the state a start, and then going on to the very West. As the one sought to convert the hardened philosophers of the oldest empire, so the other endeavored to prevent false philosophy by planting the Gospel in the newest empire. The one faced the false gods, fought the good fight, and, having never turned his face toward home, rests from his labors amid the crumbling shrines of idolatry; the other, a frontiersman for Christ, not consulting his ease or financial good, traveled on horseback up and down the Willamette Valley, sowing the seeds of truth, and, beloved and lamented, passed to his rest with the Pacific's wave to moan his requiem. Thus the little church in the woods gave gifts to the Orient and the Occident—Josiah Goddard and Ezra Fisher; the latter halting on his way to leave this state a benediction.

#### SAMUEL HARDING.

The mention of this name revives pleasant memories in the minds of a few aged persons who still live in Franklin and vicinity. He was born in Kentucky, December 24, 1787; was reared and educated there, his education being well up to the opportunities at the time furnished in his native state. In 1825 he emigrated to this state and settled on lands he purchased, located about seven miles southeast of Franklin,

where he lived for nearly twelve years, and from which locality, February 14, 1836, he was called to the home of the blest.

Brother Harding was converted early, and he entered the Baptist ministry when quite young. During the period of his residence here, he engaged very actively in the work of preaching, organizing and promoting churches. Among the first churches he established was the Old Blue River, located near his own home, a few miles east of Amity; he also assisted in organizing Second Mt. Pleasant and Franklin Churches. He wrote the Articles of Faith of Franklin Church, and thereby evinced his knowledge of Baptist belief and practice. He was active in State Convention work, and was Moderator of the first meeting of that body. With his missionary sentiments were naturally joined strong, advanced views in favor of temperance, and he was foremost in denouncing the whisky traffic wherever he labored or went.

With such a man, the cause of education could not be overlooked. It engaged his attention as a great public interest. With the other noble men of his times, he undertook the establishment of a Baptist college, and was mainly instrumental in locating it at Franklin, a result that never ceased to delight his heart. Having a family to educate, and with interests of supreme importance to the denomination enlisting his ardent sympathies, he thought he saw in this institution the very thing that was needed. He loved the Franklin Church, also, and was loved by it; his last public act was that of preaching a funeral sermon in memory of one of its beloved members.

In person he was sociable, "a man whom everybody loved." He was characterized by extraordinary energy, and pushed what he undertook. He was an ardent, a good speaker, and the memory of some retains his appearance as he stood upon a rude table in the old court-house, earnestly preaching to the infant church then organized. He died as he lived, triumphant in Christ. Age, forty-eight.

#### JOHN HOBART,

another of the fourteen, was born in Abington, Mass., in 1792. His father, a representative man of his day, in New England,

reared his family at Leicester, where this son was educated to the extent of the advantages afforded in New England villages. The son grew up under the strong, even dominant, Congregational Church, but when converted became a Baptist by reading the New Testament, and went several miles from home to obtain baptism and find a church home. In 1821 he came to Indiana, settled near Indianapolis, and was a constituent member of the First Church in that city. He was an earnest Christian, respected and influential, and aided every move that promised advance in Christian culture. "He entertained the Puritan idea that the planting of a Christian college meant a fountain which should beautify and bless the world; that our colleges are the sources from which our pulpits, our schools and our mission fields are to be supplied with men and women." At times his religious ardor glowed and took the form of poetry, and he became the author of a hymn-book. In a circular letter to the Indianapolis Association (1835) he arose to such an inspiring view as to call for a sequel in verse, which was ordered to be appended to the printed letter. The closing lines are these:

"Gird thy sword, O ride and conquer!  
Let the earth thy name revere,  
Take thy bow, thy crown and scepter,  
And, all-conquering King, appear.

"Kingdoms, empires, tongues and nations,  
Hear the Gospel tidings roll;  
While the ensigns of salvation  
Are unfurled, from pole to pole."

Brother Hobart reared a family of nine children, one of whom he gave to be the wife of an alumnus of this College—Mrs. Charlotte H. Vawter; a woman of strength, culture and teaching power, who has occupied important positions at Ladoga and elsewhere. In 1846 he removed to Hamilton County, O., and in 1866 died, as he had lived, in the hope of a glorious resurrection.

#### MOSES JEFFRIES.

Of him nothing can be learned.

## JOHN MASON.

This brother, supposed to have come from North Carolina, was an early pastor of Elkhorn Church, Wayne County, and lived on a little farm near to the church. He died about five years after the establishment of the College, and thus, as an exception to the other members of the formative meeting, he was not permitted to enter largely into the work of its up-building.

He is described as a man small of stature and slender. He was a good preacher and drew large congregations. It being alleged that his sermons were too lengthy, an arrangement was entered into by which one of the deacons should sit behind him in the pulpit, and remind him of the proper time to close by a vigorous jerk of his coat. The deacon, failing in his part of the contract at his first posing, and being reprimanded by the church for his failure, pleaded that the sermon was none too long for him. He was somewhat in advance of many ministers of his day; was benevolent and progressive, giving all above his living for benevolent causes. A high opinion is expressed of his character as a good and exemplary man. The Hon. A. H. Dunlevy, in his History of the Miami Association, attributes to him great influence in advancing Baptist affairs in connection with that body. Little of his history can be learned, as he so long since departed this life. Died in 1835.

## JOHN M'COY.

M'Coy is a royal name to this assembly, and one that suggests nothing but good as respects the Baptist denomination in Indiana. We trace it back a little more than a century, to the birth of John, which occurred near Uniontown, Pa., February 10, 1782. While he was a small boy, his father, the Rev. Wm. M'Coy, emigrated to Kentucky, in which state John grew to manhood and was married. His father, being led of the Spirit to preach in Southern Indiana, made many and hazardous journeys in crossing the Ohio River and penetrating the forests of Clark County. A bold, brave man, he proclaimed the Gospel beneath the great trees to the sparse settlers, with his gun at his side. The Silver Creek Church

and the association of the same name were formed in the locality of this preaching, and he became pastor of the church and served it until his death (1813). His spirit was inherited by his children, three of whom were Baptist ministers in this state, including the justly famed Isaac M'Coy, missionary to the Indians. A fourth, the subject of this sketch, was called to minister in carnal things; and his life seems to have been as productive of great results as that of either of his brothers, excepting, perhaps, that of Isaac. In 1804 he settled in Clark County, where he bought a large tract of forest, felled it, and wrought the ground beneath it into a farm. In 1824 he united with the Silver Creek Baptist Church, near which he lived, and was a zealous promoter of all the causes we now labor to advance. Being ahead of his time, he, with a few others, was compelled to fight a good fight; and he fell, but fell to conquer. In the same year of his expulsion from the Silver Creek Church, for the sin of believing in Christianity and culture, he aided in establishing Franklin College. And this institution he loved with all the ardor of a fond parent. He was a member of its Board for the most of the time from its beginning to the day of his death, say, twenty-five years; and constantly and cheerfully did he travel the new roads, by buggy or on horseback, a distance of one hundred miles or more, to Franklin or Indianapolis, to attend the Board meetings. His heart was with the College, and to the end of his days he prayed for it and gave to it.

In person he was tall, slender and comely; kindly in countenance and flexible in action—just the man to love those who excluded him, for their soul's sake, and to hew them down for their heresy. Learning to worship in God's first temples, he naturally became a Saul in spiritual stature, in sympathy with the tall trees that waved their salute to him in the morning sun. He was happy in God's gift of a family of ten children, all of whom reached maturity and became members of the Baptist Church; one, Eliza, a missionary to the Indians for nine years, and another, whom we fondly call "Uncle Billy," is with us to this day, pioneering the glad tidings with his faithful feet and trusted horse over the mountains of Southern Indiana.

Deacon M'Coy served his country in the war of 1812, with the rank of major. He learned the uses of loyalty, and brought his disciplined soul into the church, there to stand for the right against every form of anti-Christ, to swerve, no never. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, immediate; with his Scotch he withstood and with his Irish he outwitted the enemies of truth, and dying, left this unfinished but formidable fort, with a valorous posterity to help hold it, facing the fast-decaying ranks of the foe. He died in 1856, aged seventy-seven years.

LEWIS MORGAN,

one whose name is as familiar as that of any other, was a prominent factor in the early work of the college. He was born near Greenville, Tenn., in 1788; was four times married, and the father of nineteen children, six of whom are still living. In 1816 he settled in the forests of Shelby County, among the Indians, the nearest white neighbor being twelve miles away. He must have come into relation to and sympathy with the Baptists at an early day, inasmuch as he was ready with experience and confirmed zeal to participate in organizing the college, and likewise the State Convention two years earlier. He appears prominently in the movements of both, sharing in their trials and successes. In common with several others who will be spoken of to-night, he was one of the earliest and best agents of the institution. Having been early on the field and being a good preacher, he was eminently fitted to present the importance of a school of learning of a high and religious character to the people of his time. He had received but three months of schooling, in a log school-house in Kentucky, and his soul must have been stirred as he saw the necessity of an education and looked upon the immortal ones with whom God had blessed his home.

In person he was tall, a little more than six feet in height, and of a dignified bearing, with a finely-shaped head, an intelligent and kindly expression and a genial manner. He was a lover of books, a close observer, a clear thinker and a forcible speaker; was an advocate of temperance, Sunday-schools and missions. Removing from the state, he died in Bellyue, Iowa,

in 1852, aged sixty-four, leaving the print of his noble soul upon those of his own household, some of whom are still with us.

WILLIAM REES.

In this brother we find the beloved disciple and real pioneer. He was born in Washington County, Pa., August 17, 1797. While yet a child, his father moved his family to the vicinity of Columbus, O. In early life he gave his heart to Christ and was baptized; subsequently removed his membership to Mount Zion Church, on Wills Creek, by which church he was licensed to preach, and in the same year was ordained. He entered upon the ministry with great zeal, and for nearly thirteen years was pastor of churches in Muskingum, Morgan, Washington and Guernsey counties, Southeastern Ohio, during which period he baptized, on an average, twenty-five a year. Doubtless his labors were largely instrumental in the establishment of the cause in that region, now so generally prevailing there, and where some few still live to testify to his ardent piety. In the light of events I can easily gather that he was one of the inspiring movers in organizing the O. B. Convention, which was formed in the main town of the region of his labors; and it is known that he was one of its missionaries as early as 1827.

In 1833 he moved to Delphi, Ind., his future and final earthly home, and there he organized the Baptist Church and went through the struggle of building a meeting-house for it. For a long time he stood almost alone as a Baptist preacher in his section of country. True to the missionary spirit that ever characterized him, he pushed in all directions, securing the formation of a large number of churches and of the Lafayette (now Tippecanoe) Association. After serving Delphi and neighboring churches for about six years, he became (1839) agent for the General Association, and subsequently agent for the college. For ten years, and until his death, he gave his strength to these two causes, reporting an unusually large amount for the college, considering the times.

He was twice married; was the father of nine children, and



three of the surviving sons are following the noble example of their father in preaching Christ—one in Texas, one in Lower California and one in Oregon. A daughter has for fifteen years been a teacher of good standing in the public schools of Delphi and Peru. So greatly did he believe in education, that besides persuading many to attend this college, he sent to it six of his children.

In person, Brother Rees was large and portly, weighing over two hundred pounds. He had a very happy temperament, which made him an accepted guest. He and his old horse, Charlie, were always welcome, and many were the delightful hours spent at the early firesides, with him as the center of the group, twirling his thumbs above his knees after the manner of fat men, and singing the sweet old songs of Zion, of which he was a master. His good nature was a great help to him in meeting the opposition to education and missions which he necessarily encountered; while his belief in both these objects carried him through all things, and was the occasion for the feeling experienced in his last illness, that he should yet be permitted to carry on the work of agency, the favorite work of his life.

JOHN L. RICHMOND, M. D.,

one of the foremost Indiana Baptists, in his time, evinced his worthiness of the high estimation in which he was held, by enlisting heartily in the establishment of the college. He was born in Chesterfield, Mass., in 1785; was married in 1806; was ordained in Camillus, N. Y., in 1817, and in the same year moved West; united with East Fork Church, O., on the Little Miami, and soon afterward with the Clough Church, near Newtown, O. Removed to Pendleton, Ind., and joined the church there (1833), and finally to Indianapolis, where he united with the First Church (1835), and where his active career closed (1847) by a stroke of paralysis. His death occurred, eight years later (1855) at Covington, Ind. Age, seventy years and six months.

Dr. Richmond early began the study of medicine; graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and kept up the study of this science in connection with a long and successful

practice. Also was a lecturer in the Medical College; gave close attention to his duties as such, making himself able to read the Bible and medical works in different languages, and to lecture without the use of a book. But while following this profession he stately preached, being one of the early pastors of the First Church, of Indianapolis. He was compelled to practice medicine to maintain his family, but his heart was in the work of the ministry, and he saw clearly that the churches needed pastors of undivided mind.

As a Christian, he was in fullest sympathy with every good work, particularly with education and missions. While heartily co-operating with his successors in Indianapolis, pastors Cressey and Chandler, he seemed glad of other occasions for sympathy, presented in the work of such a man as Isaac M'Coy, and in the promotion of Christian learning. He borrowed funds with which to send to Brown University a young man who became a foreign missionary—Judson Benjamin. His benevolence was manifest in his business. For example, he practiced through the cholera season in Cincinnati in 1833, without entering a charge on his books for sixty days, and when he broke down under fatigue and his own experience of the epidemic, God provided for him and his family by finding them a home and nursing in the Clough Church, with which they had labored. He never financiered for himself so much as for others, yet he found a competence in his effects to carry himself and wife through their years of infirmity to the end. A touching letter to him from the Hon. Nicholas McCarty, written during his final sufferings, shows how he was esteemed by one who, though not a member of the church, sat under his ministry. In it Mr. McCarty said that he had "heard as profitable sermons from him as from any other," and inclosed fifty dollars, not as "a deed of charity, but an honorable one of justice." He was a great believer in colonization, and during his last years he was sufficiently clear and influential to secure the sending to Liberia of nineteen of the twenty-one Africans of Covington. His memory of what he had read was marvelous, and his habits of study were so well formed that they were a means of constant happiness in his last years, he being able to plan sermons which he could

not preach, and did so each week. His good wife, whose early advantages were better than his, shared his joy in this, and they together, in the good home and tender hands of Deacon Albert Henderson and his wife, passed peacefully away; leaving to represent them in the Baptist denomination their daughter, Mrs. Henderson, the mother of a choice preacher, of the choice wife of a preacher, and the choice wives of some other happy men.

NATHANIEL RICHMOND,

brother of the foregoing, was the pioneer of the Richmonds in Indiana. He came, with his father's family, from Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1817; landed at Lawrenceburg; was married in the southern part of the state, and removed to Pendleton, where he lived, labored and is gratefully remembered. It is thought that he was mainly instrumental in organizing the Fall Creek Church, at that place, to which he preached several years. His ministerial labors extended into Fayette and Wayne Counties, where he saw and felt the blight upon the Baptist cause, through anti-mission influences, which has existed from his day to the present, as he predicted it would.

The data of this brother's life are wanting; yet the recollections of him are vivid and creditable. He was small of stature, slow in speaking and quiet in manner; was something of a mental plodder, yet logical and clear and well-nigh resistless when acting under conviction as to truth. He was familiar with the Bible, and so kind in manner that his hearers were blind to his defects. He was familiarly known as "Uncle Nat." He and his good wife were said to approximate the character given of Zachariah and Elizabeth. They finally moved to some point in Iowa, where he died.

J. V. A. WOODS,

at the time of the founding of the College, lived and labored in Shelby County; but it seems that he removed at an early day. He is remembered as a very earnest Christian minister, and the records of the College show that he participated actively in promoting its welfare.

## ELIPHALET WILLIAMS.

This venerable servant of the Lord still lives, and is the sole representative on the earth of the noble fourteen. He was born in Ashford, Mass., in 1804; came West in 1833, in the employ of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; settled in Shelby County, and was ordained in the Hanover Church, on Blue River, taking the pastoral care of that and Franklin Churches. In 1836 he was married to Mary Ann Harding, who still walks the path of life with him; and they rejoice in the near presence of eight godly children, all Baptists, and cherish the memory of three others who await them on the other shore. In their evening time it is light.

Brother Williams has ever been a pronounced friend of that which is good and a foe to that which is evil; a typical Christian, gentle and easy to be entreated, willing to bear reproach for the name of Christ and the honor of oppressed man, while refusing to compromise with evil. He rejoices to remember that he was a sturdy Abolitionist, and that his children, including their husbands and wives, so fully represent him in religion, in politics and in habits of life, loving what he loves and hating what he hates. Verily, his sun is setting well.

His relation to the College was assumed when he and Ezra Fisher and Lewis Morgan first conferred upon the subject of establishing it, previous to the first meeting; these three having the credit of its incipience and being the locating committee. After the location was agreed upon a meeting was held at Lawrenceburg, and he was appointed agent. He canvassed the Southeastern part of the state, finding many warmly in favor of the enterprise and many bitterly opposed to it, and regarded his work a success.

Thus, we have accorded to fourteen men the honor of founding Franklin College. And yet it should be said that the locating and naming of an institution is not establishing it in the full sense; and the accumulation of a few books and a little apparatus, with the erection of a building or two, does not assure to it life. In early times colleges were merely *begun* by one generation, while subsequent generations have

entered into the labors of the inaugurators and shown, if not achieved, the success which they simply made possible. The same may be said of other members of the same generation that gave a college an existence. In those days it did not lie in the power of a few movers to make an institution an absolute success; and while to such the inspiring motive was first given and the credit of tugging manfully in the employment of weak, diverse and untrained elements is most gladly accorded, there is a class of supplementing lifters who discovered the project at its very inception and put to it their shoulders, that it might not fall unrealized. What are these if not founders, also? Is he who lays the corner-stone less a founder than he who excavates? Or, he who lays the sill, than he who places the stone? Time was when the roll of founders was a long one, and in the case of this College an exact definition might place all its present friends in such a roll. All rejoice together.

All except two of the fourteen were ministers; but while these twelve apostles preached for a living, they actually got their living by other means. And the business end of their calculations was made necessarily so large, to keep leanness out of the larder, that the people were justified in saluting them as "Elder," "Mister," "'Squire," "Doctor," "Captain," almost anything, and be sure to be right. And those two were so enlisted in the cause, were such good praying and begging deacons that they were doubtless taken for preachers; and possibly they knew as well how to expound the Scriptures as those who had gotten a little learning by a bark fire. In their day the two classes ran together in the matter of occupation, and stood apart in the character of their Sunday clothes—when they had any; now, they separate more in week-day occupation, while in dress it would puzzle an angel to tell which is preacher and which is man, and stump him completely to tell which is man and which is woman! This mixing of business with religion was fortunate for the young college; it assured such an aggregate of practical wisdom as pioneer experience made possible, and a common consecration to the cause undertaken that made a wider and deeper effect upon the public mind than could otherwise have been expected.

It is noticeable in the reading above, that the founders had large families. Each one whose record is clear and complete had a numerous seed; like the sands of the sea, for illustration. At least an honest count would show an average number of children to each of—several and a large fraction. This fertility we also place to their credit. To rear a nice, large family, is to contribute to the development of the race! The founders projected a college and meant to fill it. And as they believed in education, so, by necessary consequence, they believed in missions, in temperance, in Sunday-schools, and their heroic endeavor for the College, was attended all the time with a contest for the advancement of these also. They worked, like the pious Jews, with the trowel in one hand and the sword in the other; for the foundation had to be laid in troublous times, when the Philistines were many and large, and constantly opposed them. They saw clearly that Christian culture pertains to a denomination as blood to the body, and their belief in saving men and building up churches, and in spreading the Gospel abroad, was the inspiring motive to create an institution of learning, in order that all this work might be done and well done. At the preliminary meeting the first record made, after organization, was this:

*“Resolved,* That the members of this meeting take into consideration the importance of the subject of education as it relates to our denomination.

*“Resolved,* That in the opinion of this meeting the Baptists of this state need an institution of learning under their immediate patronage and subject to their direction.

*“Resolved,* That in the opinion of this meeting the present exigencies of the Baptists of Indiana require their united and prompt efforts to establish an institution of learning, adapted to their present wants, whose improvements shall be regulated by the wants of the denomination.”

You notice the repeated and emphatic reference in their action to the good of the denomination. They believed in promoting true, vital Christianity, and that is why they believed in higher education.

And they were men of faith. The last in the series of resolutions quoted provided for a committee of thirty-five to

correspond, solicit "friendly co-operation," examine sites and receive proposals for sites. Not a syllable in reference to raising money. They did not seem to be impressed with the modern notion that it takes money to make colleges! But they meant business, just the same. Before night they had their thirty-five men selected and their platform adopted, and then they went out to get their College and bring it in! And they did get it. And when they saw the little ark, resting up there on its little acre, and heard the music of its little bell echoing through the leafy aisles of God's first temple, those fourteen "feeble Jews" were the proudest men on the footstool!

Again, these men, taken in their entirety, had extraordinary mental and physical capacity. I have been surprised and instructed by this fact. They were mostly giants in body and had a long tenure to existence. And their physical development was but a type of their mental, for they were excellent preachers and clear on all great moral questions. They represented an age farther on, and some of them lived to hail its coming; while our venerable Brother Williams has continued his stay to be their spokesman in this great day of Jubilee.

Consider the origin of these men. Two extremes meet. They are mostly from the South and East — from Kentucky or Massachusetts. The Kentucky Baptist comes up here with fire in his eye, to contend for the faith by all lawful means, and to contend for it anyhow; the Massachusetts Baptist, thinking that a level head is about the best thing in this world, comes all the way from the Bay State to tell us to be sure we are right and then go ahead. The two find themselves one in soul; they lose their native airs so soon as they take their eyes from each other and fix them upon the grand object before them. If they had any jars, the recording angel thought best to leave them out of the history. Indiana has performed the part of nurse — sometimes "performing," and sometimes thinking of performing after the child is grown!

The pleasure of recalling the names and the deeds of many others, both of the dead and the living, I will leave, for the most part, to others present; yet will indicate the number of stanch friends which the College has had. In referring to

two, who come first to mind, I can but note the fact that Baptist journalism was on the side of the College, in a most decided manner, from its very inception. The *Baptist Journal* of the Mississippi Valley, to which the Hon. A. H. Dunlevy attributes great influence in the early and right molding of Baptist affairs in the West, was prompt to utter its voice, giving an early report of the first meeting, and offering a commendatory word. This was, at a later day, seconded by the *Christian Messenger*, started at Madison. And, from the time the twain became one, the *Journal and Messenger* has made its record for the College in a manner known to you all. So that, after the founders themselves, I can but mention those noble men who used their columns, largely at a pecuniary sacrifice, in behalf of the interests we to-night consider a success, viz: The Rev. John Stevens, D. D., a scholar of New England type and training, and the Rev. E. D. Owen, whose relict, his helpmeet on the paper, still lives; not to speak of the unbroken line of editorial talent from their day to the present, that has been employed for the same good end.

The records below, and above, show the names and doings of Jesse L. Holman, the preacher-judge, who admitted pleas during the week, and himself did the pleading on Sunday; George Matthews, early and constantly appearing in the interests of the College; Seth Woodruff, the good man who engaged to furnish the building with glass, and was amazed when he ascertained how much light it needed; the Hon. Milton Stapp, the civilian, one of the early Presidents of the Board; A. R. Hinckley, agent, and the first elected instructor, highly qualified and early called above; A. F. Tilton, also agent, second to the preceding in time of election as instructor, a bold and brilliant young man from a New England college, who soon laid down his life here in the cause of our institution; Benjamin Reece, who compensated for being one year too late in his coming to be classed with the fourteen, by beginning to work for the College at once and holding on till his death; Geo. C. Chandler and Silas Bailey, the mere mention of whose names makes every friend of the College feel like saying, "How godlike is man!" Lewis Hendricks, the friend of



the self-helpful student and one of the treasurers; Robert Tisdale, another of those agents who made up their reports, in part, by donating their salaries; U. B. Miller, the typical agent, whose untimely removal from earth was as sad as his work was hopeful; also many others. The names of some citizens of Franklin and vicinity, not Baptists, whose early benefactions to the College are not familiar to the writer, would very appropriately be recorded here. They aided very essentially in founding it and in recovering it from states of "suspended animation" into which it has fallen betimes. From their number has been obtained competent legal service in great emergencies, while their moral support, from the first until now, is very grateful to the denomination that is immediately responsible for its maintenance.

The roll of living founders, coming under our definition, is growing every day, and gladly would I do them honor; but they are yet here to increase their credit year by year, and need nothing to speak for them except the monument of mind which they help to rear, and which is the imperishable form that their perishable means is permitted to take. However, passing the name of the beloved Grafton Johnson, whom I scarcely know whether to place among the living or the dead, so sensibly does he seem to be with us and so painfully must we note his absence, let me not omit to register the names of S. G. Miner, a father in this church and an early member of the College Board; Henry Brady, in great age and infirmity watching us from his retreat; D. J. Huston, the man of vertical spine, who would gladly share his last half-loaf with the College; Isom W. Sanders, an intelligent and constant friend and counsellor, who gave as long as he was able; Robert M. Parks, an early friend and worker; Wm. Needham, the other "Uncle Billy," whose will is so much better than his way; William Brand, of Iowa, and Jeremiah Brumback, of Idaho, who have not forgotten the teaching they did for a short living, and the begging for the College they followed for a recreation; John S. Hougham, LL. D., who planned, planted and pedestrianated for the College, and whose work stands like the binomial theorem; Albert Henderson, who would give all he

has to the College, and a world or two besides, if he thought nobody would find out that he did it; James Forsythe, who is putting his property where thieves will not break through and steal—in the hearts and minds of other people's children; Morgan J. Quick, who doesn't lean on the top of his staff because he is tired of working for the College; Joseph H. Dunlap, the venerable deacon, who represents the doctrinal attitudes of a former generation; Barnett Wallace, the watchdog of the treasury, whose actions need not to be very loud in order to speak louder than his words. And what more shall I say? For time would fail me to tell of Gideon and Barak, and Jephthæ and Samson. They all were tempted and tried, and saw many lions in the way. They did not realize that their obstacles were often apparitions, but, rather, set them down for hard realities and girded themselves for conquest, and stood girded. In the "Spectre of the Brocken," the image on the mists of the opposite peak is but the enlarged shadow and figure of the observer, projected by the morning sun. How little do we realize that, in our work, even in our frights, we are projecting ourselves upon distant, future generations, a thing made possible only by the rising of the sun, and which itself proves that the day has dawned.

## The Board of Directors.

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Historical Paper by W. C. Thompson, Esq., Franklin, Ind.

THE history of the several Boards of Directors of Franklin College may naturally be divided into two periods. The first period includes the time from the earliest beginnings of the College, in 1834, to the suspension, in 1872, during which time Franklin College was under the control of the "Indiana Baptist Education Society." The second period embraces the time from 1872 to the present, during which time the College has been managed by a joint-stock association styled the "Franklin College Association." The Education Society was composed of delegates from Baptist Churches, associations and Auxiliary Church Societies, the number of delegates being in proportion to the amount of money contributed by each organization to the treasury of the Education Society. Individuals of whatever religious faith were allowed to become either annual or life members on the payment of a small sum.

The object of the Education Society was to promote intelligence and learning among the Baptists of Indiana, and the Society was managed by a Board of Directors, and the members of this board, or enough to constitute a majority, were required to be members of Baptist Churches.

The purposes of the Education Society were vast and far-reaching. Its Board of Directors was granted "power to establish one or more literary or theological seminaries, and to appoint trustees for the government of the same, to be chosen annually." The trustees thus chosen were authorized to appoint their own officers, make their own by-laws, and

were required to report annually to the Board of the Education Society.

With the founding and progress of the Education Society it is not the purpose of this paper specially to deal. Some facts must be stated, however, to make what follows intelligible. The first meeting of the Baptist friends of education was held June 5, 1834, at the Baptist meeting-house in Indianapolis. William Rees was chosen chairman and Ezra Fisher clerk. The meeting passed resolutions and discussed the educational needs of the State; appointed a Committee on Correspondence and to draft a permanent Constitution; also to examine proposed sites for the future institution of learning.

The next meeting was held at Franklin, October 2 and 4, 1834, when several brethren were appointed to write for the press and arouse the Baptists of Indiana on the subject of education, and a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution for the new institution of learning.

The Education Society met next at Indianapolis, January 14 and 15, 1835, and completed its organization by adopting a Constitution and electing officers. A Constitution was also adopted for the Indiana Baptist Institution, as it was then called, and subscription papers for the location of the College were issued for four different places—Indianapolis, Franklin, St. Omer and Mr. J. M. Robinson's place, the last two places both being situated in Decatur County, near the present town of Adams. These subscription papers were to be returned at the meeting of the Board of the Education Society at Indianapolis in June following. Accordingly, June 3, 1835, the subscription paper of Mr. J. M. Robinson and that of Samuel Harding, on behalf of Franklin, were presented and referred to a committee consisting of brethren Ezra Fisher, Eliphalet Williams and Lewis Morgan, to examine the proposed sites and report as soon as practicable. The Board of the Education Society again met June 24, 1835, and heard the report of the Committee on Location, and it was agreed by a "unanimous vote of all present to locate the institution known as the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute at Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., on the site east of town."

The record does not clearly reveal just what inducements were offered by the different places. Indianapolis and St. Omer seem to have dropped out of the contest, and the location of the institution at Franklin is without doubt due to the tact and energy of Samuel Harding and Lewis Morgan. Of the three members of the Committee on Location, Ezra Fisher and Lewis Morgan favored Franklin, and Eliphalet Williams favored either Indianapolis or St. Omer.

At the same meeting, June 24, 1835, the Education Society appointed thirty-five men a Board of Directors of the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute. The list is as follows: Lewis Morgan, Samuel Harding, Jefferson D. Jones, Samuel Herriott, John Foster, Dr. Pierson Murphey, Nicholas Shaffer, Robert Gilcrease, George King, Milton Stapp, Jesse L. Holman, George Matthews, John McCoy, Seth Woodruff, Joseph Chamberlain, Silas Jones, Wm. B. Ewing, H. J. Hall, J. L. Richmond, Henry Bradley, Samuel Merrill, N. B. Palmer, Ezra Fisher, Robert Thomson, George Hunt, John Walker, Wm. Phelps, Wm. Rees, James V. A. Woods, Eliphalet Williams, John Hawkins, D. Thomas, Wm. Polk, Byrum Lawrence and Wm. Stansil. Of this first Board of Directors three are still living—Eliphalet Williams, at Lebanon, Ind.; Wm. Stansil, at Sullivan, Ind., and Nicholas Shaffer, in Oregon.

The new Board of Directors, in accordance with the instructions of the Education Society, met July 18, 1835, and perfected an organization by electing Samuel Harding President; Jesse L. Holman and Samuel Merrill, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Herriott, Secretary, and Nicholas Shaffer Treasurer. Committees were appointed to prepare by-laws for the regulation of the Board; also to superintend the surveying and platting of lots of land donated to the College. The Treasurer was required to give bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, an amount supposed to be commensurate with the responsibilities of the position. The Board also took steps toward securing the temporary use of the public school-house in Franklin.

Up to this time the institution had received donations of land from George King and Harvey McCaslin. Mr. King's donation consisted of a three-acre strip of land running east

and west through what is now the central part of the College Campus. Mr. McCaslin's donation consisted of five acres, which now forms the south side of the Campus and the north side of Mr. Joseph A. Dunlap's land. The institution had also bought from Austin Shipp an eighty-acre tract of land lying just east of the five acres donated by Mr. McCaslin. The institution had no money and but few subscriptions; yet the Treasurer was ordered to collect money for making the first payments on the land bought from Mr. Shipp. At its second meeting, August 6, 1835, the Board adopted by-laws, appointed Lewis Morgan, Henry Bradley and Samuel Harding a committee to divide the State into four agency districts, and tried either to rent or purchase the house of Mr. Doan for school purposes, the house being situated on what is now the east side of the College Campus.

October 8, 1835, Samuel Merrill, N. B. Palmer, Henry Bradley, Lewis Morgan and J. L. Richmond were appointed to procure a charter from the Legislature, and were afterward instructed to procure the charter with full collegiate powers. The first action of the Board toward the erection of a building was taken at this same meeting, and Jefferson D. Jones, Robert Gilcrease and Pierson Murphey were appointed a building committee, to submit plans and estimates. In December, 1835, Ezra Fisher was appointed Superintending Agent, but declined, and the following January Lewis Morgan was appointed instead, and Harding, Fisher and Bradley were appointed to prepare instructions for the agents. With the exception of some local agency work done by Samuel Harding, Lewis Morgan was therefore the first college agent. At the same meeting Samuel Merrill, Samuel Harding and Lewis Morgan were made a committee to recommend a suitable teacher; the building committee was ordered to erect a frame building, twenty-six by thirty-eight feet, to be finished by May 1, 1836, and an order of fifty dollars was granted the building committee—the first order ever issued by the College. On February 16, 1836, the building committee reported a contract with James K. Gwinn, a carpenter of Franklin, for the erection of the "Seminary," as it was called, and the building was finished the following summer, at a cost of about \$350.

not including the cost of seats. The building was ordered to be painted white, and was located a little to the west and south of the present south College building.

On July 6, 1836, J. L. Richmond, James V. A. Woods and Lewis Morgan were appointed to draft regulations for the Seminary, and to procure a suitable teacher, and the agent, Lewis Morgan, was authorized to rent the Seminary building for a school-room until the next meeting of the Board. Thus ended the first year's work of the first Board of Directors of Franklin College, and, looking back now at the means and resources with which it worked, it must be said that there had been material progress. A building had been erected and partly paid for, and the college lands had been partially cleared. What was most needed was a competent teacher. On this matter of a teacher the Board took somewhat decisive action October 5, 1836. The committee formerly appointed to recommend a teacher was discharged, and the Board itself elected as Principal of the Seminary, Prof. John Stevens, of Cincinnati, afterward, for many years, a Professor in Denison University, at Granville, O. Prof. Stevens, however, declined, and on January 4, 1837, the Board voted "that the Hon. Jesse L. Holman be respectfully invited to accept the office of Principal of the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute, and that he devote so much of his time and attention to this Institute as will not materially interfere with the duties of the office of Judge of the United States District Court." As the Judge's district included the entire State of Indiana, we are not surprised to learn that he declined the offer, "believing that it would interfere with his official duties." The Board was still, in April, 1837, in want of a teacher, and Lewis Morgan was again appointed to procure a "suitable person." That "suitable person" seems to have been the Rev. A. R. Hinckley, then, or soon afterwards, pastor of the Baptist Church of Franklin, who taught for a short time in the summer and early fall of 1837. Meanwhile, the Board had secured the services of the Rev. A. F. Tilton, of Maine, a graduate of Waterville College, now Colby University. Prof. Tilton entered upon his duties as Principal of the Institute about the 1st of October, 1837, and continued to hold the position for three years. Prof. Tilton

and the Board seriously misunderstood one another from the beginning, owing to the tardiness with which the Professor's salary was paid, and the fact that no adequate assistance was furnished him in teaching. At one time the Board voted to employ assistance as soon as the number of students reached forty. But serious obstacles were in the way, both in employing competent teachers and agents. At different times Moses Burbank, of Shelbyville, Ky., and Warren Leverett were elected teachers, but neither served. At different times, the Rev. A. Goodall, of Paris, Ky., the Rev. F. A. Williams, of Newton, Mass., and the Rev. J. W. Haynes, of Tennessee, were each elected agents, and Mr. Haynes was the only one who served.

While Prof. Tilton was teaching in the bare, unfurnished little seminary, Lewis Morgan was platting and selling lots of the college grounds, what is now known as "Morgan's Plat of East Franklin." Financial relief, however, came but slowly in this way, as real estate was too abundant to command a high price, and all sales had to be made on time. The agency work met with many discouragements, as, up to November 25, 1841, more than a year after Prof. Tilton's resignation, the total subscriptions amounted to but \$2,900, and a large part of this amount was uncollected.

To meet payments on the land bought from Mr. Shipp, a loan had to be negotiated from the surplus revenue fund, which was afterward repaid by funds collected by agents. At one time the Board bargained for the sale of about twenty-five acres of the college lands at a very fair price, but the land afterward depreciating in value, the purchaser refused to consummate the contract, and the Board compromised with him, instead of standing upon its rights. Yet, there was progress under Prof. Tilton. On the subject of philosophical apparatus, the Board went so far as to pass a resolution and appoint a committee in January, 1833. The first Examining Committee was appointed at the same time. They were A. R. Hinckley, David Monfort and Lewis Morgan, and the record shows that the Committee did its work. A cooper-shop was built under the supervision of Jefferson D. Jones, and Mr. James Frary, who still lives in East Franklin, did the work in the spring of 1838. The first exhibition was given in the summer of 1838. Prof.



Tilton, A. R. Hinckley and Nicholas Shaffer prepared the "schemes," as the programmes were then called, and Travis Burnett built the stage. A "scheme" of that exhibition would now be sought after.

With a liberality beyond its means, the Board, on July 4, 1838, voted to appropriate \$100 for philosophical apparatus and a bell. The apparatus was not soon forthcoming, and the bell did not arrive until the fall of 1839. On Christmas day of that year the faithful man-of-all-work, Jefferson D. Jones, was "authorized to obtain a handle to the bell of sufficient strength to ring it, and to erect a frame on which to place the bell as economically and as substantially as he can." The bell was skillfully hung in the forks of a tree, but it either gave forth an uncertain and unmusical sound, or else the mischievous students of the little seminary in the woods must have cracked it in their midnight pranks, for, some three years after, we find that Prof. Robinson was ordered to get the bell cast over. At the exhibition of 1839 Judge Wm. W. Wick delivered an address, which was afterward published. This was the first public address delivered on behalf of the college on such an occasion.

After Prof. Tilton's resignation, in the fall of 1840, Wm. M. Pratt was chosen Principal, but never assumed the duties of the position, and Mr. T. J. Cottingham occupied the seminary for a private school for some time. In May, 1841, Wm. M. Pratt, F. M. Finch, A. R. Hinckley and Henry Bradley were appointed a committee to recommend a plan for a suitable building, and the Executive Committee was instructed to advertise for sealed proposals for its construction; but, owing to the low state of the college finances, the bids were returned unopened. The year 1841 was a peculiarly gloomy time for the college, and when the General Association met at Aurora, in the fall of that year, the friends of the college were ready to despair. After long and deliberate consultation at a session of the Board, which lasted nearly all night, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we who are present solemnly pledge to attend the next meeting of the Board, except the Providence of God

prevents, and do all in our power to build up and sustain the institution."

This resolution was signed by J. L. Holman, Robert Tisdale, Henry Bradley, A. F. Tilton, J. Currier, George C. Chandler, E. D. Owen, Simon G. Minor and Wm. M. Pratt.

The Board met at Franklin, November 25th following, and, true to their pledge, almost all who had signed the resolution were present. Joshua Currier was appointed Principal of the institution, and William J. Robinson and his sister Julia were appointed teachers.

School was opened in December of that year, and while Mr. Currier never accepted the position offered him, William J. Robinson and his sister Julia were both teachers in the institution for the next year and a half, and their work was highly satisfactory to the Board.

At this time young ladies were admitted to all the privileges of the school, and in August, 1842, the Board took steps to organize a young ladies' department, and invited Misses Sarah S. and Harriet L. Kingsley to take charge of it. They never did so; but Mrs. A. F. Tilton appears to have had charge of this department the next year.

In August, 1842, the Board adopted a plan for a brick building, twenty-six by thirty-six feet and two stories high, and it is believed to be substantially the same plan as the present North College building, except that it was afterward made forty-two by eighty-four feet, and three stories high.

In December, 1842, Prof. A. F. Tilton submitted to the Board a plan to raise \$10,000 endowment. His plan was substantially this: He would be one of one hundred men to give \$100 each by the first day of January, 1844; \$7,000 of the amount to be used as a permanent endowment fund, and \$3,000 to be used in the erection of a building. The fly in the ointment in this plan was the reservation of a six-years' scholarship by each donor, and the Board was thus influenced to launch various schemes for scholarship endowment, which, in the end, all proved financially disastrous to the college.

Just about this time may be noted the first donation of books for the library. The books were given by Mr. Dow, and the list is as follows: "Benedict's History of the Bap-

tists," "Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers," "Letters on the Mode and Subjects of Baptism," by Stephen Chapin, "Baldwin on Baptism," and "Baldwin's Letters."

On April 10, 1843, Prof. William J. Robinson and his sister were compelled to leave the institution by reason of the death of their father. The Board elected George C. Chandler Principal, and he entered upon his work at once. The following summer Prof. Wm. Brand became connected with the college, and about a year after Prof. John B. Tisdale was added to the faculty.

In June, 1843, the Board decided to dispose of the eighty-acre tract of land belonging to the college, and apply the proceeds at once to the erection of a building. Soon afterward a sale was made to Lewis Hendricks, the consideration being 266,000 bricks to be laid in the wall of the new building. A committee was also appointed on the plan of the building; but the plan of the North Building, as finally adopted, was proposed by Profs. Chandler and Brand, the third story being afterward changed to accommodate the chapel. The North Building was, therefore, planned and its construction begun in August, 1843; but the building was not finally completed and ready for use until the fall of 1847. After the completion of part of the brick work by Lewis Hendricks, what was left to be done was let to Samuel Hall; the carpenter work was done by Travis Burnett and A. C. Compton; the roof was built by Isaac Garrison, and the plastering was let to a contractor named Anderson. All the work on the building was done by piece-meal, as the Board had the money and as contractors were willing to wait for their pay. Many were the experiences of the Board while the work was progressing. On one occasion Samuel Hall, the contractor on the brick work, sued the college on an order, and final judgment was averted by the purchase of the order by Lewis Hendricks. Deductions were made on the bill of Travis Burnett for making sash, because the sash would not fit; but Mr. Burnett refused either to accept the deduction or arbitrate the matter, and the Board finally paid the whole bill under protest. During the whole of the time the North Building was in process of erection, the Board was using the trowel or the

hammer with one hand, and warding off impatient creditors with the other. Various were the expedients resorted to in order to procure money. Goods and wares donated to the College were sold either at Franklin or in different parts of the State. At one time the Board consulted the County Commissioners and took legal advice on the subject of peddling clocks donated to the College, clock peddling being in those days the essence of evil in the eyes of the law. The cost of the North Building is nowhere in the records minutely summed up; but as near as it can be approximated, it was \$5,600. The foundation (not the corner-stone, for it was made wholly of bricks) was laid in the autumn of 1844, and Prof. John Stevens, of Cincinnati, delivered an address on the occasion.

A regular course of collegiate studies was adopted in the fall of 1844, and the next year the institution was rechartered, with the name Franklin College, instead of Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute.

The first degree of A. B. was conferred August 4, 1847, upon John W. Dame, afterward tutor in the College and Treasurer of the Board. The first mention of literary societies was July 14, 1847, when the north attic was assigned to the Ciceronian Society and the south attic to the Demosthenian Society. These societies, if I am rightly informed, were afterward merged into one society, called the Union Literary, and from this body sprung the present societies—the Periclesian and Webster.

In 1848 Prof. John S. Hougham and Achilles Vawter became members of the Faculty, and the following year Mr. Vawter, as Librarian, reported 755 volumes in the College Library, 581 of which number had been donated during the year. On July 26, 1848, Milton Stapp, who had been made chairman of a committee to investigate the college books, and the manner of keeping them, reported on the financial condition of the college, and, by a forced double entry balance, made the following result:

*Resources.*

Subscriptions .....	\$ 982 50
Real Estate .....	9,500 00
Bills Receivable .....	2,295 00
College Furniture .....	1,000 00
	\$13,777 50

*Liabilities.*

Scholarship No. 1.....	\$2,296 67
Scholarship No. 2.....	2,720 00
Bills Payable.....	2,121 77
Orders Outstanding.....	1,700 88
Due Milton Stapp for philosophical apparatus.....	160 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,999 32
Balance in favor of the college.....	\$4,778 18

President Chandler resigned his position October 5, 1849, and his intention of so doing was made known to the Board in the following letter :

*Gentlemen of the Board:*

After mature deliberation, and I trust sincere prayer, I have concluded that it is my duty to tender you my resignation of the honorable and responsible position of President of your College; this resignation to take effect at the close of the present collegiate year.

GEO. C. CHANDLER.

President Chandler's resignation was, in all probability, due to the financial condition of the college, and a requirement of the Board that each member of the faculty should do one-third of a year's agency work. His administration was no failure. He found the institution an academy, he left it a college. He found it almost without buildings, he left it with a building equal, at that time, to most of the college buildings of the state. He left it, too, through no fault of his own, overwhelmed with debt, and with few resources. President Chandler's labors were not properly appreciated by the Baptists of the state, nor did the denomination know, at that time, what it cost to make a college. The Baptist Abrahams who had bound Isaac and laid him on the altar, for the sake of higher education were indeed few. Their sacrifices and their support were very largely in the form of resolutions.

The two years following President Chandler's resignation were full of gloom and despondency for the college. In July, 1850, the debt of the institution was \$3,281.74, with scarcely a cent in the treasury. Part of this debt was in the form of a judgment in favor of the estate of Lewis Hendricks. On this judgment an execution had been issued, and the Sheriff of Johnson County stood ready to levy upon and sell the college property. This disaster was happily averted by some friends of the

college assuming the payment of the judgment. The Board recommended as a plan for lifting the debt, that each friend of the institution give \$100 toward that object, and Prof. Hougham and the Rev. T. R. Cressey were appointed to carry out the plan.

After the resignation of President Chandler, Profs. Hougham, Brand and Dame constituted the teaching force of the college; but, July 28, 1852, the Board elected Dr. Silas Bailey President, and he entered upon his work the next fall.

Previous to Dr. Bailey's acceptance of the Presidency of the college, various endowment movements had been set on foot with considerable promise of success, but with little else than the promise. At one time the Board had voted to sell six-year scholarships at thirty dollars—what is now less than the cost of a year's tuition in the college. But the proposition was afterward modified. How to endow Franklin College without giving anything, was a problem which weighed heavily upon the heart of the denomination in those days.

After Dr. Bailey assumed the Presidency the outlook began to be more hopeful. So much so that, in January, 1853, the Board appointed Dr. Bailey and Prof. Hougham a committee on another building.

The committee was authorized to borrow sufficient funds to erect a building the same size and dimensions as the North Building. The money thus borrowed was paid out of the endowment fund. The Building Committee made a final report in December, 1855, which is full and complete, and entered upon the records of the Board. The total cost of the South Building, including part of the furnishing thereof, was \$7,321.56.

The question of establishing a Department of Agricultural Chemistry was brought before the Board in April, 1853, and it was afterward proposed to raise for its support an endowment of \$12,000. Some teaching in this department was done by Prof. Hougham, but, for lack of means, the department was finally abandoned. Dr. Bailey, in addition to his regular work, taught classes in theology, and, at one time, was appointed to a theological chair.

In the winter of 1855-'56 occurred, perhaps, the most serious

internal trouble the college has ever experienced—the famous “snow-ball” rebellion. The students, having engaged in a snow-ball fight, one party took refuge in one of the college buildings, still pelting their outside assailants. The outside party, forgetting that college property was between them and the foe, began throwing through the windows until considerable damage had been done. Some attempts were made by the students to repair the damage, but the faculty decided to prosecute them for malicious trespass. The boys were convicted before a Justice of the Peace, but, on appeal to the Common Pleas Court, were acquitted, on the ground that the trespass was without malice, the law at that time providing for the punishment of malicious trespass only, instead of mischievous and malicious trespass, as at present. In April, 1856, about twenty-five students petitioned for the removal of Dr. Bailey, but the Board, after giving the petition a respectful hearing, passed resolutions strongly sustaining President Bailey, and recommending the expulsion of several students. Milder counsels at last prevailed, and, before the next college year began, the trouble had healed over.

Under Dr. Bailey's administration, endowment and scholarship pledges continued to increase; but it seemed well nigh impossible to make collections of the pledges made. For this reason, the Board, at its annual meeting in June, 1858, adopted somewhat stringent instructions to its agents to resort to legal process to collect endowment notes. Forgetting the old adage not to look a gift-horse in the mouth, the Board even went further, and when the horse was not forthcoming, proceeded to replevin him from the donor. In the main, these lawsuits were hurtful to the best interests of the college, and to this day endowment work is hindered in some localities of the state by the remembrance of the former action of the Board.

At the annual meeting of the Board in June, 1859, the Hon. Martin L. Pierce and Prof. Hougham pledged \$10,000 toward the endowment of a chair of agricultural chemistry, to be called the Pierce Professorship; provided \$50,000 be raised for the further endowment of the College. The Board entered heartily into this undertaking, but with small success. One

great hindrance to the further prosecution of endowment work was the agitation of the question of the removal of the college. When the Education Society met in connection with the State Convention, in October, 1859, at Terre Haute, the College Board was recommended to adopt vigorous measures to raise a larger endowment from Johnson County, as a means of quieting the question of removal. Accordingly, D. J. Huston and R. F. Grubbs were appointed to canvass Johnson County for endowment, and so well did they do their work that in June, 1860, they were able to report \$11,045 subscribed.

In December, 1860, the Board began a more vigorous canvass of the entire state. The Rev. U. B. Miller, of Indianapolis, was appointed agent, but died before entering upon his work, and the Rev. A. S. Ames was appointed in June, 1861, and worked until the following spring. But the excitement caused by the war of the rebellion, the consequent unsettled state of finance and business, the volunteering into the Union army of nearly all the young men who were then students in the college, all tended to discourage any progressive endowment work. We therefore find a Committee of the Board on the State of the Institution, in June, 1862, recommending that the old endowment, when collected, shall be used to liquidate the indebtedness of the college, leaving only the campus and buildings as a basis of credit. The matter of reducing the number of the faculty was also suggested, but the suggestion was abandoned for the reason that any considerable reduction of the number of the faculty, or retrenchment of expenses could not be made without changing the character of the institution.

In December, 1862, Dr. Bailey resigned the Presidency of the college. Those who knew Dr. Bailey best believe that his resignation was not due to the financial state of the institution, but wholly for reasons connected with his own health. He had repeatedly said that he intended to stand by Franklin College until God called him elsewhere, and when God so touched his brain as to impair his health and life by further mental work, he recognized the call. Dr. Bailey's resignation was indeed a serious loss. He had done far more for the College than it had ever done for him. He had held on for ten



years through evil report and through good report, when offers were constantly coming to him of positions far more lucrative and far more desirable. During his administration a new building had been erected, a considerable endowment had been subscribed, though it was as yet largely uncollected, and hundreds of young men had learned to love him for his sterling Christian manhood and his abilities as an instructor. A feeling of insecurity for the college began to grow after Dr. Bailey's resignation. Prof. Hougham and James L. Bradley were appointed to secure from George King and Harvey McCaslin a release of their supposed reversionary titles to the land occupied by the College Campus and buildings. The faculty consented to teach till the end of the year, if adequate assistance could be furnished. The college did continue in operation one year longer than expected—until June, 1864—when, for lack of students, more than for any other reason (nearly every student having enlisted in the war), the Board voted that the exercises of the college be suspended to such time as, in the judgment of the Board, it may be proper to resume operations.

The teachers during the last year were F. M. Furgason, Jeremiah Brumback and Barnett Wallace, with occasional lectures during part of the year by Prof. Hougham. Prof. Furgason resigned in March, 1864, but Profs. Brumback and Wallace taught until the end.

No immediate efforts were made by the Board to resume instruction in the college, and the Executive Committee was authorized to lease the buildings and grounds until such time as the Board should wish to resume control of the institution. Under these instructions a lease was made to Prof. F. M. Furgason in November, 1865, which terminated in March, 1867. Prof. Furgason taught a private school in the college buildings during the school year 1865-66.

The Board, in March, 1865, ordered the return of all old endowment notes, and the next year took steps to secure the release and cancellation of all old scholarships.

In the year 1867, Profs. Wm. Hill and J. H. Smith came to Franklin from Ladoga, with the intention of reviving the college. They met with hearty co-operation from all the citizens

of Franklin, and for the next two years taught a very successful school in the college buildings.

Little was done in securing an endowment until December, 1867, when the Board revived the Johnson County Professorship plan, and appointed Prof. Wm. Brand agent to raise \$15,000. The principal of this endowment was to be held in trust for the college by the First National Bank of Franklin, the interest being paid over to the Board. The whole \$15,000 was reported subscribed August 31, 1868, and Dr. Wallace and Cas. Byfield were appointed to turn over the notes to the bank and take its receipts for the same. The Board also voted to allow the interest of the Johnson County endowment to be applied on the salary of Prof. Brown, who was then assisting Prof. Hill, provided all paid-up scholarships should be honored. Having completed the Johnson County Professorship, the Board immediately took steps to raise \$18,000, to endow what was to be called the Indiana Professorship. In September, 1869, the Board voted to assume full control of the college, although the "Indiana Professorship" lacked a great deal of completion. Dr. W. T. Stott, Prof. Wm. Hill, Prof. F. W. Brown and Mrs. M. A. Fisher were chosen as the faculty, and Perrin H. Sumner was appointed agent. Prof. Hill, however, did not accept his appointment as Professor of Mathematics, and Prof. J. E. Walter was chosen instead. During the summer of 1869 extensive repairs were made on the college buildings at a cost of nearly \$7,000, and to meet this expense the Board had to mortgage the college property. This was the beginning of the end, financially. A report from Dr. Wallace, Treasurer, entered upon the minutes of February 2, 1870, shows an excess of liabilities over assets of \$5,995.06. In fact, the period from 1869 to 1872 may properly be called a period of inflated expenditure, when the Board seemed to catch the spirit that prevailed throughout the country. The salaries of the faculty were raised, when the Board had not the means wherewith to pay them. The agent was paid \$2,000 per year—twice as much as any former agent had ever received. The interest on the endowment notes was anticipated by borrowing money to meet current expenses.

In July, 1870, Dr. H. L. Wayland was elected President of the college, and entered upon his duties in September follow-

ing. All friends of the college lived in the hope that the Baptists of Indiana would rally to his support, but the hope soon proved a delusion. The Board kept getting deeper in debt to meet current expenses, nor was there any very substantial increase of endowment pledges, although, in November, 1870, Martin L. Pierce, of Lafayette, offered to give land valued at \$10,000, provided enough additional subscriptions were made to complete an endowment of \$100,000. With the finances of the institution in such a state, it caused no surprise that the Board, at its meeting November 15, 1871,—

*Resolved.* That unless the endowment can be raised to \$75,000, in reliable funds, by June 15, 1872, it is the opinion of this Board that the college, at that time, will have to be closed.

2. That the Board borrow \$14,000 to liquidate the present indebtedness and meet current expenses for the present year, and that the proper officers of the Board are hereby ordered to execute a mortgage on the college property to secure said loan, provided thirty-five persons will sign a guarantee for the payment of such loan.

The endowment did not reach \$75,000, nor did the college reach June 15, 1872, before the end came. Dr. Wayland resigned the Presidency January 31, 1872, and the same day the Board—

*Resolved,* That the college, so far as teaching is concerned, be suspended, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to proceed at once to pay off the debts of the college, by disposing of a sufficient amount of the property of said college as may be needed for such purpose.

And that the President and Secretary of the Board are hereby ordered and authorized to convey the title to all, or any part of the real estate belonging to Franklin College, whenever a sale can be effected by the Executive Committee, and whenever said committee shall direct.

This was the last act of the old Board of Directors, and it was the end of Franklin College as it was controlled by the Education Society. Many friends of the college believed that it had died for the last time, and sorrowed as those without hope. Other friends lived in the hope of a speedy resurrection, and that hope was based upon the organization of the Franklin College Association.

The Franklin College Association had its inception with the citizens of Franklin, who recognized the benefit the college

had been to Johnson County, and who knew that its death would be an irreparable loss to the community where it was located.

Previous to the resignation of Dr. Wayland, some citizens of Johnson County had formed an association, and, at one time, proposed to lease the college. After the suspension subscriptions were vigorously pushed for the organization of a joint stock association, to take the place of the old Education Society. The manner in which the citizens of Johnson County responded to the call to subscribe to the stock of Franklin College, shows how well they had come to know the worth of the institution. The result ought forever to set at rest all talk about the college not being appreciated by the people among whom it is located. For the third time Johnson County came to the rescue. The subscribers to the capital stock of the college met, June 21, 1872, at the Baptist Church in Franklin, and completed the organization necessary to make them a corporation, by filing the Articles of Association with the Recorder of Johnson County. At this date, June 21, 1872, the total subscriptions to the capital stock of the college amounted to \$51,175. Of this amount, nearly \$36,000 was subscribed by citizens of Johnson County, and of this \$36,000 about \$18,000 was subscribed by citizens of Johnson County who were identified with the Baptist denomination. If Baptists throughout the state would give with the same liberality that the Baptists of Johnson County have done, Franklin College would have an equipment worthy of the cause it represents. As provided by the Articles of Association of the College, the stockholders elected a Board of Directors, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and twelve Trustees, on this same day of organization, June 21, 1872.

The Franklin College Association assumed the debts of the old organization—about \$13,000—and by the foreclosure of a mortgage against the old Board and the purchase of the college grounds at sheriff's sale, secured a title to the campus and buildings.

College was begun in September, 1872, with Dr. W. T. Stott, Prof. J. E. Walter and Miss R. J. Thompson members of the Faculty, and it has been in continuous operation ever since.

But the Franklin College Association was not without diffi-

culties of a very serious nature. Misunderstandings arose among the subscribers to the capital stock at the very beginning of the organization. The college was compelled to go into court to determine whether it was legally organized as a corporation, and to enforce the collection of assessments on its capital stock. These vexed questions the Supreme Court of Indiana decided in favor of the college at the May term, 1876. Since that time a much better feeling has come to exist among the stockholders, and many who at first refused to pay their assessments are now warm friends of the college. Much opposition had to be encountered and overcome because of the former failures of the college. Baptists throughout the state who were in real sympathy with higher education, and who wished the college well, would seriously ask one another the question, "Will it live?" It must be admitted that in the light of past events, the question was a proper one. Each year, however, that the college has lived under its present organization has tended to strengthen the belief of its friends that the death of Franklin College is an impossibility. Each year has seen a gradual growth in the number of students and in the productive endowment of the institution. Of all the stock and endowment which has been collected since 1872, with the exception of \$13,000 invested in the College Campus and buildings, not one dollar has been used to defray the current expenses of the institution, nor have any losses of the principal of the capital stock and endowment occurred, except such as were inevitable from a long period of financial depression. The productive endowment of the college, which, at the organization in 1872 was about \$35,000, is now more than \$80,000, and the prospective endowment added to this amount, makes the present assets of the institution more than \$100,000. If Franklin College never receives another cent than what is now subscribed to its endowment, it will always be able to support as large a faculty as at present. But in ten years more, when there is every reasonable prospect that its resources will be doubled, Franklin College will become in reality, what Chandler and Bailey longed to see it, and what it is hoped Wayland and Stott will live to see it—a blessing to the state of Indiana and an honor to the cause of God.

### Officers and Members of the Several Boards of Directors.

NOTE.—Previous to 1867, the officers of the Board of Directors were chosen from among its members. Since 1867 the officers of the Board and the members of the Board have been elected separately.

#### PRESIDENTS.

Samuel Harding,	1835-36	Judson R. Osgood,	1859-62
John L. Richmond,	1836	A. S. Ames,	1862-63
Lewis Morgan,	1836-39	Isom W. Sanders,	1863-68
Jesse L. Holman,	1839-42	I. N. Clark,	1868-71
Lewis Hendricks,	1842-43	J. S. Boyden,	1871-72
Rev. E. D. Owen,	1843-44	R. W. Pearson,	1872-74
George C. Chandler,	1844-51	Grafton Johnson,	1874-76
John S. Hougham,	1851-53	James Forsythe,	1876-77
Silas Bailey,	1853-59	James L. Bradley,	1877-84

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Jesse L. Holman,	1835-39	Fabius M. Finch,	1856-59
Samuel Merrill,		Henry Bradley,	
J. L. Richmond,	1839-40	Fabius M. Finch,	1859-63
Henry Bradley,	1840-42	John S. Hougham,	1863-66
A. F. Tilton,		G. M. Overstreet,	1867-68
Jno. M. Robinson,	1842-43	Wm. Y. Monroe,	1868-69
Nathaniel Wilson,		Silas Tucker,	
Geo. C. Chandler,	1843-44	Wm. M. Pratt,	1869-70
Wm. J. Robinson,		A. S. Ames,	
Wm. Brand,	1844-45	F. D. Bland,	1870-71
Wm. J. Robinson,		A. S. Ames,	
Lewis Hendricks,	1845-47	Harry Smith,	1871-72
Wm. J. Robinson,		J. R. Stone,	
Lewis Hendricks,	1847-48	L. D. Robinson,	1872-73
A. C. Compton,		Grafton Johnson,	1873-74
Fabius M. Finch,	1848-50	R. M. Parks,	1874-76
Sam. Lambertson,		Wm W. Lowe,	1876-79
Reuben Coffey,	1850-51	G. E. Leonard,	1879-82
Wm. C. Hendricks,		Wm. Y. Monroe,	1882-83
Benjamin Reese,	1851-54	J. K. Howard,	1883-84
Fabius M. Finch,			
Fabius M. Finch,	1854-56		
Sidney Dyer,			

## SECRETARIES.

Samuel Herriott,	1835-36	J. W. B. Tisdale,	1855-56
Byrum Lawrence,	1836	Mark Bailey,	1856-59
Pierson Murphey,	1837	D. J. Houston,	1859-60
A. F. Tilton,	1837	John S. Hougham,	1860-62
A. R. Hinckley,	1838-41	Caleb Blood,	1862-63
Wm. M. Pratt,	1841	D. J. Houston,	1863-65
A. F. Tilton,	1841	M. D. Gage,	1865-67
Lewis Hendricks,	1841-42	John R. Fesler,	1867
S. G. Miner,	1842-43	Cas. Byfield,	1867-73
Wm. F. John,	1843-44	Sam'l Lambertson,	1873-74
Wm. Brand,	1844-53	Richard T. Taylor,	1874-76
John C. Post,	1853-54	Joseph C. Smith,	1876-77
Wm. Brand,	1854-55	E. C. Miller,	1877-82
Wm. C. Thompson, 1882-84			

## TREASURERS.

Nicholas Shaffer,	1835-39	A. C. Compton,	1846
John Foster,	1839	John B. Tisdale,	1847
Nicholas Shaffer,	1840-41	I. B. Whipple,	1848-50
Henry Banta,	1841-43	John W. Dame,	1850-56
Jacob Sibert,	1843-44	Jeremiah Brumback,	1856-59
Nathaniel Wilson,	1844	F. M. Furgason,	1859-65
Wm. F. John,	1844-45	John S. Hougham,	1865-67
Nathaniel Wilson,	1845-46	B. Wallace,	1867-84

## MEMBERS FROM 1834 TO 1884.

The first Board of Directors was elected June 24, 1835.

Ager, Rev. Charles,	1865-68	Arnold, Rev. B. B.,	1845-49
Alexander, A.,	1867-70	Ash, Rev. J.,	1865-68
Allen, Jonathan L.,	1875-76	Atkins, E. C.,	1860-63
Armstrong, I. J.,	1867-68	Ames, Rev. A. S.,	1862-65
Bailey, Prof. Mark,	1855-64	Boothe, Rev. J. W. T.,	1876-77
Bailey, Rev. S., D. D.,	1852-64	Bradley, Henry,	1835-59
Ball, Cyrus,	1857-60	Bradley, James L.,	
Ball, Hervey,	1849-52	1861-64, 1867-72, 1873-84	
Banta, Henry,	1840-43	Brady, Hon. Henry,	1840-57

Barnett, Rev. J. P.,	1850-56	Brand, Prof. Wm.,	1843-56
Bass, Jonathan,	1862-65	Breckenridge, Rev. T. L.,	
Beall, John,	1874-75		1855-61
Berry, J.,	1847	Bright, Hon Jesse D.,	1846-49
Billingsley, A. D.,	1867-68	Brown, Henry V.,	
Bland, Abraham,	1842-51		1868-71, 1875-77
Bland, Rev. F. D.,	1862-70	Brumback, Prof. J.,	1858-67
Blood, Rev. Caleb,		Bryan, Daniel B.,	1876-81
	1858-60, 1861-64	Bullock, J. T.,	1856-59
Boaz, Simeon	1868-72, 1875-76	Bullock Isaac T.,	1856-59
Bond, Rev. E. P.,	1856-65	Burnett, Travis,	1836-46
Bonney, Rev. Orrin,	1861-64	1870-72, 1873-76	
Carman, Rev. I. N.,	1877-79	Clay, Rev. B. S.,	1842-45
Carpenter, L. D.,	1884	Coffey, Rev. Reuben,	1847-50
Carter, Rev. Wm.,	1867-68	Compton, A. C.,	1847-56
Cell, Rev. Jeremiah,	1851-57	Cook, R. H.,	1865-68
Chaffee, Rev. Wm.,	1851-54	Cooper, James,	1844-48
Chamberlain Joseph,	1835-38	Cooper, Joseph,	1848-54
Chandler, Rev. G. C.,	1839-51	Corbin, Rev. Wm.,	1841-44
Chord, Rev. J. W.,	1867-68	Cox, Richard, M. J.,	1852-61
Clark, C.,	1852-55	Crabbs, Rev. J. D.,	1848-51
Clark, E. W.,	1863-66	Crawford, C. H.,	1848-49
Clark, Rev. I. N.,	1860-63	Cressey, Rev. T. R.,	
Clarke, John,	1867-68		1843-52, 1865-68
Clark, Rev. M. G.,	1858-64	Currier, Rev. Joshua,	1841-47
Dame, Prof. John W.,	1850-56	Day, Rev. Henry,	1862-65
Danforth, Andrew J.,	1854-60	Dewey, Judge Chas.,	1839
Dangerfield, James,	1873-75	Dunbar, A. S.,	1863-66
Daniel's, Almond,	1871-74	Dunlap James,	1836-46
Davis, E. H.,	1866-72	Dyer Rev. Sydney,	1853-57
Elgin, Rev. Wm.,	1870-71	Evans, Rev. P. H.,	
Erwin, Rev. J. L.,	1860-63		1849-55, 1856-62
Essex, Rev. Amos J.,	1868-72	Ewing, Wm. B.,	1835-38
Fesler, John R.,	1868-71	Forsythe, John T.,	1852-55
Finch, Judge Fabius M.,		Foster, John,	1835-39
	1840-46, 1847-65	French, E.,	1846-49, 1850-65
Fisher, Rev. Ezra,	1835-38	French, Rev. James,	1847-50



Fletcher, Lafayette W., 1872-74, 1875-76	Furgason, Prof. F. M., 1860-66
Forsythe, James, 1875-76	Furgason, James C., 1860-63
Gage, Rev. M. D., 1865-67	Grubbs, Hon. G. W., 1871-72
George, Rev. T. D., 1861-64	Grubbs, Richard F., 1844-50, 1851-60, 1862-65
Gilcrease, Robert, 1835-42	
Gillespie Rev. J. S., 1865-68	
Hall, H. J., 1835-40	Hicks, Hon. G., 1850-56
Hamilton, Robert, 1867-68	Hinckley, Rev. A. R., 1838-41
Hanna, Tyre L., 1866-68	Holman, Judge J. L., 1835-42
Harding, Rev. Sam'l, 1835-37	Holman, Hon. W. S., 1851-57
Hastings, Alexander, 1842-51	Hougham, Prof. J. S., 1850-65
Hawkins, John, 1835-39	Houston, Rev. D. J., 1855-64
Henderson, Albert, 1880-84	Howard, Rev. J. K., 1867-72
Hendricks, Dr. W. C., 1849-52	Hume, Rev. Madison, 1854-60
Hendricks, Lewis, 1836-45	Hunt, George, 1835-36
Herriott, Samuel, 1835-39	Hunter, A. B., 1867-68
Hews, Prof. C. W., 1863-66	
John, Wm. F., 1844-47	Johnson, W., 1853-56
Johnson, Andrew J., 1881-84	Jones, Jefferson D., 1835-47
Johnson, G., 1866-73, 1876-83	Jones, Rev. John, 1848-51
Johnson, M., 1839-42	Jones, Silas, 1835-45
Kenower, John, 1865-68, 1871-75, 1876-80	Kerr, John G., 1849-52
	King, George, 1835-40
Lambertson, Samuel, 1847-50, 1856-62, 1864-72	Love, John, 1866-72
Lawrence Rev. B., 1835-36	Lowe, Wm W., 1871-75
Lloyd. Allen, 1862-65	Luyster, Henry H., 1874-75
McCarty, Elijah, 1851-54	Matthews, George, 1835-39
McCarty, Nicholas, 1851-54	Merrill, Hon. Samuel, 1835-42
McCoy, John, 1835-47	Miller, Rev. U. B., 1860
McCoy, Rev. Wm., 1868-71	Miner, Rev. S. G., 1840-49
McCoy, Wm. H., 1871-73, 1877-84	Monfort, Rev. David, 1845-51
McKee, Rev. Jas. A., 1856-62	Monroe, Rev. Wm. Y., 1865-68, 1870-72

McNutt, Hon. C. F., 1868-71	Morgan, A. W., 1867-68
Manning, Rev. E. T., 1845-46	Morgan, Rev. Lewis, 1835-47
Martin, Rev. F. J., 1854-60, 1861-64	Morse, B. C., 1839-46
Martin, Dr. Henry C., 1883-84	Moss, L. U., 1857-58
Needham, Wm., 1852-55, 1860-66, 1870-84	Murphy, Dr. Pierson, 1835-42
Osgood, Judson R., 1848-66	Owen, Rev. E. D., 1836-52
Overstreet, Hon. G. M., 1866-83	Owens, John, 1866-69
Palmer, Hon. N. B., 1835-47	Pierce, Martin L., 1856-62, 1867-70, 1875-6
Palmer, Rev. T. R., 1869-72	Pinkney, T. A., 1860-63
Parks, Rev. R. M., 1873-74	Polk, Wm., 1835-39
Patterson, Wm. H., 1849-52	Post, Rev. John C., 1851-60
Payne, Dr. P. W., 1868-75	Potter, Rev. J. W., 1878-84
Peggs, Dr. John F., 1847-52	Pratt, Rev. Wm. M., 1839-47
Phares, Rev. M. B., 1854-60	Price, W., 1854-57
Phelps, Wm., 1835-36	
Phillips, J. R., 1867-70	
Quick, Morgan J., 1876-84	Quick, Judge Sam'l, 1852-64
Rand, John W., 1864-67	Richmond, Dr. J. L., 1835-47
Ransdell, Dan M., 1871-72	Riley, Rev. E. S., 1863-66, 1870-72
Read, Rev. James S., 1864-67	Robinson, Rev. D., 1845-53
Read, Judge S., 1849-52	Robinson, John M., 1840-43
Reese, Benjamin, 1841-56	Robinson, Rev. L. D., 1868-72
Reese, B. Hinckley, 1882-84	Robinson, Hon. W. J., 1843-58
Reese, Rev. John, 1857-60	
Reese, Rev. Wm., 1835-49	
Sanders, Isom W., 1863-73	Simmons, Rev. J. B., 1858-61
Sanders, J. M., 1860-63	Smith, Rev. Harry, 1868-71
Schaff, Rev. J. B., 1869-72	Smith, Rev. J. H., 1865-68
Schenck, U. P., 1851-60, 1866-77	Smith, J. M., 1866-69
Shaffer, John, 1836-42	Snyder, Rev. Fred'k, 1852-55
Shaffer, Nicholas, 1835-42	Stansel, Rev. Wm., 1835-38
Shirk, Elbert H., 1867-70	Stapp, Hon. Milton, 1835-54
Shirk, Milton, 1883-84	Stephens, J., 1863-66
Sibert, Jacob, 1840-56	Stinson, Rev. S. M., 1866-72
	Stott, Rev. Wm. T., 1868-71

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Tannehill, Hon. Z.,	1846-49	Tilton, Rev. A. F.,	1838-44
Taylor, Rev. David,	1856-59	Tisdale, Rev. J. W. B.,	
Taylor, Samuel,	1862-67		1846-49, 1855-58
Terrill, Hampton,	1857-60	Tisdale, Rev. Robert,	1841-47
Thiebaud, J. L.,	1862-65	Todd, Rev. Elmore J.,	1855-61
Thomas, D.,	1835-36	Tucker, A.,	1850-56
Thomson, J. P.,	1857-60	Tucker, S.,	1844-47, 1862-68
Thomson, Robert,	1835-43	Turner, Alexander,	1877-80
Thompson, Dr. R. L.,	1859-65	Turner, James,	1858-64
Tilson, John,	1867-68	Turner, Dr. Jos. A.,	1875-82
Vawter, Hon. D. G.,	1880-83	Vawter, John T.,	1872-73
Vawter, John,	1841-44	Vickers, Corson,	1836-45
Wagoner, Burgess,	1836-39	Williams, Rev. E.,	1835-36
Walker, John,	1835-36	Williams, Rev. G.,	1853-65
Wallace, A. G.,	1863-66	Williams, Jesse,	1847-48
Wallace, Dr. Barnett,	1863-66	Willis, Rev. Orrin,	1842-44
Wallace, J.,	1852-55	Wilson, Nathaniel,	1840-46
Webb, E. H.,	1867-70	Woodruff, Hon. Seth,	1835-48
Webb, Dr. Daniel,	1843-49	Woods, Rev. J. V. A.,	1835-36
Webb, Willis S.,	1866-70	Woodsmall, Rev. H.,	1871-74
Wheat, Wm. C.,	1874-75	Woodworth, W.,	
Whipple, Cyrus A.,	1847-53		1849-52, 1860-63
Whipple, Ithamer B.,	1845-51	Woollen, Hon. T. W.,	1874-84
Whitehead, Rev. J. M.,	'56-65	Wyeth, Rev. W. N.,	1878-84
Wick, Judge Wm. W.,	1846-49	Wynn, James,	1870-72
Young, Joseph,	1840-43		

## Teachers in Franklin College.

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Retrospective and Biographical Paper, by Prof. J. S. Hougham, LL. D.

WE can best judge men by their surroundings, by their manifest purposes and by the work they try to do. If, by persistent and prolonged exertions, they accomplish their intentions, the world will only understand the better what their designs were. But even the partial accomplishment of purposes in one generation may justly take firmer hold upon the memory and gratitude of our race than more complete success achieved a generation later.

The steam engines of Captain Thomas Savory, of Thomas Newcomen, of James Watt, of John Fitch, of Robert Fulton, of George Stephenson, were very different things from those now sent out by the Corliss, and Baldwin, and Paterson, and Taunton, and a hundred other works of to-day; but who are so universally known and so gratefully remembered, in connection with this more than Herculean machinery, as are Savory, and Newcomen, and Watt, and Fitch, and Fulton, and Stephenson? True, they began their work before it was day; but they awoke the world to a consciousness of the power and of the capabilities of that wonderful agent, steam. Others have modified its production and its application, and these modifications have been so gradual and so numerous that the more recent inventors are almost lost in their own multitude. What seemed a prodigy of inventive genius half a century ago would be useless on our railroads in this year of grace. But if there are many schoolboys or girls who would need to ask who invented and constructed the locomotive engine called the "Rocket," I humbly submit that the "Normal" thumbscrew would bear one more twist!

In our study of "The Teachers in Franklin College," we shall be all the more intelligent if we look for a few minutes

at the character of the work they undertook. This work contemplated the elevation of a numerous and well-established Christian denomination in our commonwealth to an entirely different plane.

The "first settlers" of Indiana were well adapted, by their courage and power of endurance, to subdue the wilderness and to cause the earth to yield a bountiful return for the labors of the husbandmen; and, although the necessities arising from their mode of life had quickened and strengthened their intuitive power of apprehending their own interests, they were far from being absorbed by selfishness; for they loved to meet even the stranger before his feet had crossed their threshold, and to bestow with unaffected simplicity and with a liberal hand the hospitalities of their forest homes.

Many of the pioneers of this state were the sons and daughters of those who introduced civilization into the borders of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas—neither their memory nor their fireside traditions extending backward to a time when their progenitors were not pioneers. Thus borne forward, age after age, upon the front tide of emigration, they had been deprived of the advantages and privileges found alone in long-established communities; and, adapting themselves to circumstances, they formed habits of acting and thinking in many respects peculiarly their own. They acknowledged few conventionalities, except such as were consistent with their primitive modes of living. Even the common urbanity, which in cultivated society is absolutely necessary to make the ordinary intercourse of neighbors tolerable, was offensive to them. They saw in it unwelcome restraint and encroachment upon the manners and customs of their ancestors. Hence the desire ever manifested in those days to drift farther and still farther into the wilderness. A sparse population made it difficult to sustain schools, even if there had been a strong desire to do so. But since few of the people had enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, limited instruction in the most elementary branches satisfied their desire for learning. As a consequence, before the first generation had lived out its day, many thousands of native adults could neither read nor write, and myriads of others

possessed no higher intelligence than those who knew not the Alphabet.

The solitude of the wilderness, almost unbroken by the aggressive tread of civilization, favored the development of strong religious sentiment. The carpet of grass, and the embowered arches and ceilings of "God's first temples," inspired in the minds of those primitive worshipers a reverence and an awe which the tapestry and drapery of man's weaving and arranging would dissipate. When, therefore, the people assembled, as often they did, from remote districts, and pitched their sylvan tents to spend a season worshipping together, the singing of wild—almost weird—carols, the utterance of impassioned prayers, the loud voice of the fervid and often ecstatic preacher, as he portrayed the solemn realities of the present life and of that which is to come, all conspired to subdue men and to make them the subjects of religious sentiment; to produce Christians whose zeal was but too apt to rise and fall with external influences; who were ever oscillating between the most intense fever heat and the cold perspiration of death. Those engaging freely in such exercises presently began to regard the less exalted Christian life and experience as stale and commonplace. They seemed to value religious service because it afforded an opportunity to relieve themselves of an excess of piety; as an escapement by the safety-valve sometimes prevents an explosion. They themselves cried out, and—of course, the rocks were silent! Very onerous was his work, who undertook to conduct these meetings so as to sustain an interest increasing to the end, and yet to avoid the absurdities to which the caprice of the multitude would almost irresistibly drive him. Often very questionable expedients were employed to arrest the attention of thoughtless and wicked men, and to produce their conversion, while the means of developing symmetrical Christian character, and the cultivation of the graces of the Spirit were sadly neglected.

If these things are true in reference to the domestic, the social, the intellectual, the moral and the religious condition of the mass of early immigrants to our state, they are more emphatically true of that portion identified with the Baptist

denomination. For in addition to all the influences that had operated upon others, they had a history fraught with scarcely less interest to them than the annals of the Jews possess for the descendants of Abraham. The fact that earlier adherents to their faith had not been allowed to remain quietly and peaceably in the unrestrained exercise of their religious belief, in some of the older portions of this country, caused them to court the freedom afforded by new homes in the wilderness. As years and decades of years had elapsed, the shadows cast forward by events connected with the life of Roger Williams, of Isaac Backus, of John Leland and of John Ireland had grown larger, it may be, than the events themselves. Having been oppressed at sundry times, and made outcasts from states embracing in their laws both civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, it is not surprising that Baptists should have come to despise the learning of those schools which seemed to be foster-children alike of church and commonwealth. Armed with the "Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God," comparatively humble men had successfully withstood the misdirected philosophy of the schools. They were not, therefore, disposed to respect "the tradition of the elders," when they supposed these traditions contravened "the weightier matters of the law." Indeed, we would expect the pioneer Baptists of Indiana to be tenacious of a church formed by the voluntary association of its members, whose bond of union was a common faith and a common hope, who confessed to no power but the Supreme and recognized no ecclesiastical statutes but those found in the Word of God.

Under such regime, to organize an independent church wherever a few persons could be collected together with the requisite qualifications, was only a natural sequence. To secure the preaching of the Gospel the more devout of the membership, and those supposed to possess gifts adapting them to the work, were urged forward by the brethren, and were presently "set apart" by the imposition of the hands of the eldership. The demand for ministerial labor was so great, and the men to engage in it so few, that higher intellectual culture came to be almost overlooked in judging of a man's qualifications to engage in this sacred calling. In those days many

were solemnly consecrated to the work of preaching who could hardly read a hymn or a chapter in the Bible intelligibly, and it is believed that some were pressed into this service by the solicitations of their brethren and by their own convictions of duty, who could not read a word when they began to "exercise their gifts." Many preachers brought forth by these throes of the churches were fullgrown at birth. They ordinarily ranged themselves into two classes: First, those who, distrustful of themselves because they had few resources to draw upon, went humbly forward, groping and feeling for the ways of truth in an uncertain twilight, but with a faith sublime in its primitive simplicity that reached upward and took hold of the Omnipotent arm; and, secondly, those who were but too faithfully personated and not caricatured by the inimitable man who "played on a harp of a thousand strings, sperits of just men made perfeck." Both sowed in virgin soil, and generations yet to be born will reap a part of their respective harvests.

These were times when with us, Baptist ministers, in a great majority of cases received little or no pay for professional services, and but few of them asked for it. They sustained themselves and their families by other pursuits; one by laboring on his farm, another in his shop, a third by merchandise, rarely one by his distillery, perhaps not less rarely one by teaching school. Occasionally the same preacher combined from two to four of these different pursuits, each man, according to his tastes or abilities, making with his hands or the "secular side of his head" the support which his better judgment told him he could not earn by his preaching to the churches, and which the churches were quite as slow to render as he was to ask it. Under this ministry, and among the people served by it, one would expect to find a confusion of tongues not witnessed since the days of Babel, and the numerous and very diverse organizations wearing the Baptist cognomen are far from disappointing one's expectations.

The more sagacious and pious of the denomination, looking forward to the future, saw little hope for themselves as a Christian organization, unless some powerful conservative influence could be brought to bear upon their interests. For, as society



advanced and became more intelligent, and as other denominations sustained an able and well-educated ministry, the younger men and women, who from family associations had ever cherished Baptist sentiments, became impatient of the meager preaching to which they must listen at home, and, as might easily be anticipated, sought church relationship elsewhere. It might be a profitable, even if a sad exercise, for each Baptist to learn what proportion of the best membership of all the different Protestant churches in his own town or city has been derived from Baptist families. Many of our brethren, half a hundred years ago, felt more keenly than we do the exodus of their children from their own churches. If then common philanthropy invited them, if patriotism urged them, if here and there a prophet besought them, the exigencies of the case demanded from that generation the founding and establishing of such educational appliances as would elevate both preachers and people. And hence the manifest necessity for Franklin College.

These words were thought to be appropriate, since they in part explain why during the sixteen years of separate territorial existence in Indiana and the first eighteen years of its history as a state, no associated effort was made to establish a school of any grade under the auspices of the Baptist denomination within the limits of this commonwealth? What has been said may be a key to explain many other things connected with "the teachers of Franklin College."

For several years prior to A. D. 1834, a class of men differing in many respects from those who preceded them, had come to Indiana and identified themselves with the Baptist churches. And, although few of them had pursued a course of study in a higher literary institution, still these later immigrants, rising above others by whom they were surrounded, looked over and surveyed a broader horizon.

It is understood that the inception of Franklin College dates from June 5, 1834, but the first meeting of the organized Board of Trustees occurred on the 18th day of July, 1835. At this last date a definite purpose was manifested to have college instruction imparted at once. In the absence of any suitable buildings the Board of Trustees tried to rent a small one-story

frame house, then and still standing near the site of the Presbyterian Church. But they failed to secure the same. They also offered a Mr. Doan seventy-five dollars for the fee simple of a small house and lot in what is now a part of the College Campus. But Mr. Doan refused to sell for that price. So no person was then engaged as a teacher.

On the 15th day of December, 1835, the Trustees appointed a committee to erect a frame house, 26x38 feet, one story high; and another committee "to recommend a suitable person for a teacher." And, on the 17th of February, following, an additional member was placed on the committee to recommend a teacher.

Records dated July 6, 1836, show that the building ordered by the Trustees to be erected was already completed. The Rev. Lewis Morgan had been acting as soliciting, collecting and superintending agent for six months, and the record of his report is as follows: "Mr. Morgan, the Superintending Agent, now files a report of his proceedings for the last quarter, by which it appears he has received subscriptions amounting to \$665, of which sum he has received in cash \$77, and on former subscriptions, \$122.50, making \$199.50, which, added to \$11.50 on hand at last report, makes \$211.00 to be paid over to the Treasurer."

The amount paid this quarter to Agent and sub-Agent for their services was \$198.50—exactly one dollar *less* than they had collected during that time on both old and new subscriptions! And another committee was appointed to recommend a suitable person for a teacher for *four months*!

Then, again, July 27, 1836, further time was given the committee "to recommend a suitable person as a teacher." And a resolution was passed to allow the town, or any individual who would be responsible for injuries, to have the use of the new building for school purposes. The Rev. Byrom Lawrence availed himself of this proposition, and taught a private school three months, which was the first school instruction given in East Franklin. This made him also the first person who taught in Franklin College. He possessed a liberal education, and gave much time and attention to Geology and

Mineralogy. He never taught in the employ or under direction of the Board of Trustees.

October 5, 1836, Mr. John Stevens, of Cincinnati, afterward of Granville College, O., was elected a professor of this institution, but on the 4th day of January, 1837, he declined the place to which he had been elected.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of New Hampton, N. H., also declined an offer of a professorship. So another committee was appointed "to employ a suitable teacher to take charge of the institution immediately." This resulted in an effort to induce the Hon. Jesse L. Holman, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Indiana, to bestow so much of his time upon the institution as he could, without interfering with his official duties. But Judge Holman could not accept what was virtually the Presidency of the new college.

April 26, 1837, the Trustees, a second time, authorized their agent "to make a contract with some suitable person to take charge of the institution as teacher, at such salary as he shall think proper."

Thus, for two long years, at almost every Board meeting a new committee was appointed or other names were added to one previously existing, whose special duty consisted in making arrangements to secure the services of a person who was sometimes called *President*, again *Professor*, and next simply *Teacher*—the title varying somewhat with the hopefulness inspired or the doubts produced by apparent circumstances. And as often as these committees attempted to discharge the sole duty assigned them, so often they had failed. One would almost conclude that Harvard, which for two hundred years had been a perennial fountain, sending forth streams to irrigate our country and to cheer the world, had gone dry; that Yale, and the whole canopy of green that overhangs the classic walks of the "City of Elms," were dead together; that Brown must again have been converted into barracks—so difficult was it to secure a man with little more than the ordinary qualifications to teach a common school! The catalogues, however, of these venerable seats of learning show them to have been in a very flourishing condition—sending out at that period hundreds of thoroughly educated young

men annually. True, those committees were composed of men who had enjoyed few of the advantages of the schools; and they may not have possessed well-defined ideas of the person best adapted to their wants; but so far as the record indicates the overtures made by them, they manifested in every choice a remarkable degree of sound discretion and good sense. And such was the simple, earnest power with which they could plead the wants of their denomination, of the incipient college, and the momentous interests to be promoted, that it was almost impossible to withstand their persuasion. The question, then, forces itself upon us: Why could not one man be found and secured to inaugurate the institution at Franklin? The plain, unequivocal answer is: Men possessed of a liberal education, having adequate conceptions of what a college ought to be, and surveying deliberately all the environments and dependencies of this projected school, could not persuade themselves or be persuaded to offer themselves upon this altar. The salary *proposed* was large for that time; but it must, from the very necessities of the case, be raised chiefly by benefactions from a people wholly unaccustomed to that sort of business. Perhaps nine-tenths of the membership of the Baptist churches in Indiana at that time had never paid a dollar in money for the preaching of the Gospel!

It has been my observation that even teachers have some tendency toward terrestrial things. If they *are* delighted to "sup with the gods," they usually prefer a "square" breakfast and dinner with their own wives and children—the latter being luxuries for which college professors manifest a strong weakness, as well as for a place at which to domicile. It has likewise been my observation that college professors have a decided proclivity to *pay* for what they and their wives and children eat, drink and wear, and for domiciliary privileges. They may not choose to "wear purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day;" but they do love to *pay*, even to the uttermost farthing. Of course they are apt to have a fondness for something to pay with, and if it is practicable, they will somehow get the "wherewithal."

Now, in the years of grace 1835-6 and 7, the "Indiana Baptist

Manual Labor Institute"—the embryo Franklin College—had in itself little to flatter the vanity or to strengthen the ambition of the teacher, and much less to promise him as a means of support. It had not a book or a chart, or a piece of chemical, philosophical or mathematical apparatus, nor money to buy either. And so it was more than two years before the Trustees found the Rev. Albert Freeman Tilton, A. M., who who was born in Deerfield, N. H., October 15, 1809, and who came to them October 2, 1837, being twenty-eight years old, and a graduate of Waterville College, now and for many years called "Colby University."

In anticipation of Mr. Tilton's coming, the Rev. A. R. Hinckley, pastor of the Baptist Church in Franklin, had been employed to open the school and instruct the classes a month or six weeks. Hence, Mr. Hinckley was the first teacher in Franklin College, under direction of the Trustees. He received forty dollars for his services.

Mr. Hinckley was married to the daughter and only child of Samuel and Lydia Dow, and when he and his wife, Louise Dow Hinckley, died, as they both did a few years afterward without other heirs, the Dows inherited whatever of worldly goods the Hinckleys had possessed—to the amount of, perhaps, five hundred dollars. Subsequently the Dow-Hinckley estates, with accumulated interests, went entire, with a small and most unnecessary exception, into the funds of the "American Baptist Missionary Union." The amount of these aggregated estates was about \$8,000, at the beginning of the year 1877, when final settlement was made by the executor. This was altogether the most generous benefaction ever made by a family in the Franklin Baptist Church. It possessed the Divinely-commended virtue of being "all they had," and an additional excellence not overlooked by mortals—that of being a respectable amount in the Missionary coffers at Boston and on the "field." I venture the inquiry whether any other Baptist family in this broad, rich commonwealth has done an equal amount in money for the same object? And the Rev. Aaron R. Hinckley, the first teacher employed by the Trustees in Franklin College, was at the foundation of that benefaction.

Mr. Tilton entered upon his duties at a salary of six hundred dollars, and the impression made by the new Professor was most favorable. The price fixed for tuition was twelve dollars a year for reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography; and for the higher branches of English and the ancient languages, sixteen dollars, which last were subsequently raised to twenty dollars a year.

On January 3, 1838, a committee was appointed by the Trustees to consider the expediency of purchasing philosophical and chemical apparatus. But at the next meeting of the Board, February 12th, a new and apparently a more pressing want claimed their attention, as shown by the following:

*Resolved*, That a cooper shop be erected immediately.

And on the fourth day of April next, "the Building Committee reported that they had, agreeably to instructions, let out the building of the cooper-shop, which had been completed and accepted by them." At this meeting Mr. Tilton's salary was raised to eight hundred dollars. Neither the records of the Board nor the "traditions of the elders" show what oversight of the "shop" the Principal of the institution was to exercise; or whether additional duties in the "manual labor" department occasioned this increase of salary.

In July, 1838, occurred the first "Exhibition;" it was not called "Commencement." Many of the citizens of this city, now past life's meridian, will remember that day. The very bright and promising boy, William S. Holman, son of Judge Jesse L. Holman, was then distinctly daguerrotyped in the minds of some of us, as the most prominent among the students of Mr. Tilton.

It is believed that Mr. Tilton found the entire teaching of the school to be too onerous for him, and that he asked either to resign, or to have assistance. Meanwhile the income from all sources was not equal to his salary. Hence, the following action of the Trustees.

*Resolved*, That this Board are well satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Tilton has discharged the duties of Professor in this institution, and are desirous that he should continue his services another year.

*Resolved*, That, as the low state of the funds renders it in-

expedient to give high salaries for the present, the committee to employ teachers be not authorized to pay a higher salary for the next year than \$600 to any teacher.

And, January 24, 1839, for the purpose of making a division and distribution of the department of instruction, Mr. Tilton was made "Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy," and Mr. Moses Burbank, of Shelby County, Ky., was elected Professor of Mathematics. But Mr. Burbank declined the Professorship tendered him, and Mr. Tilton was left to do all the teaching, except the little help he could procure from some of his more advanced pupils. His salary, even as reduced, was only partially paid; and he was requested to act as agent during vacation to solicit and collect funds to pay his own orders drawn on the treasury for teaching; until in February, 1840, Messrs. Murphy and Hinckley were appointed a committee "to secure the services of a competent teacher for the tuition fees alone." Probably an unwillingness to brook the thought of failure impelled Mr. Tilton to accept these terms for eight months. But, October 2, 1840, he asked to be excused from longer serving the Trustees as teacher. And the Board, as if to emphasize their action, "dismissed him from further services as professor." And thus the only door that had been opened to "the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute" was closed—*with a slam!*

Here Mr. Tilton's professional life began and almost ended. Though a man of superior natural and acquired abilities, he undertook more than any one mortal could accomplish; and three years of toil, in connection with a few earnest friends of education, but with next to no available means, had established nothing and accumulated nothing reliable for a successor. Mr. Tilton's modes and manners were not popular with the many. Very few, if any, were affectionately drawn to him. After his separation from the college he and his most excellent wife still continued to live much of their time in Franklin. Resigned professors, like resigned ministers, can ordinarily make themselves most lovely by leaving.

Some of us saw the Rev. Albert Freeman Tilton die, September 26, 1850, at forty years of age, in the house now owned and occupied by Dr. P. W. Payne. All that was mortal of

that tall, manly man was consigned to the grave more than a third of a century ago, and a simple slab, a tribute of affection from the wife who survived him a few years, marks in the Franklin Cemetery "the place where they laid him."

January 5, 1841, the institute building was rented to a Mr. Cottingham, at two dollars a month, for the purposes of a private school. I am not aware how long he occupied the house. His school was strictly a personal enterprise, and demanded no attention of the Trustees. But other business called for occasional meetings. And the ever-recurring subject of "a suitable person to become a teacher" seems to have been always "in order." At one of these meetings the Rev. Wm. M. Pratt, then of Crawfordsville, Ind., but most of the time since of Lexington, Ky., was elected "Principal of the Institute;" but he promptly declined. Correspondence was also conducted with a Mr. Carpenter and others on the question of their becoming teachers, without success.

It may seem strange to those who review these things after more than forty years—I confess it does to me—that committee after committee, having exhausted their resources and been excused from further service, before Mr. Tilton was secured to take charge of the school; that the Trustees, having no way of paying what they owed him for past services, except allowing or requesting him to solicit and collect money as an agent during vacations; that, having "dismissed" the only man who had been courageous enough to become their teacher while they owed him considerable sums for past services, because he would not accept the tuition fees, at low common-school rates, for his salary; and that, having rented out their house at two dollars a month—the Board should still pursue with unflagging zeal the search for teachers!

November 24, 1841, a committee consisting of Henry Bradley, Robert Tisdale, E. D. Owen, A. F. Tilton and George C. Chandler, reported to the Board of Trustees:

"We recommend the appointment of the Rev. J. Currier as Principal of the institute, and of Mr. Wm. J. Robinson and his sister Julia as teachers. We also recommend that remuneration of the Principal be left to be determined at the quarterly meeting of the Trustees; and that we warrant the teachers



\$400 per annum, and if the amount collected for teaching be more than \$400, it shall be theirs.

"Report accepted and recommendation adopted."

It is believed Mr. Currier never rendered any service for the Board as a teacher; but Mr. Robinson and his sister Julia accepted the proposition made to them, and continued to teach together until August 3, 1842, receiving for their services \$100 per quarter.

The records of the Trustees concerning the reopening of the college under the care of this brother and sister are brief, pointed and reliable. I therefore copy:

1. *Resolved*, That there be but thirty-three weeks of instruction for the present year, which shall be considered three-fourths of an academic year.

2. *Resolved*. That we recommend the teachers to open the school on the second Monday in December, and continue twenty-two weeks; that after one week of vacation the second session begin and continue eleven weeks.

3. *Resolved*. That for reading, writing, spelling and the elements of arithmetic, geography and grammar, two dollars be charged per quarter. For those further advanced in above studies, also natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, etc., three dollars. Higher branches of mathematics and the languages, four dollars.

4. *Resolved*. That the three departments be designated as Primary, Teacher's and Classical.

The teachers were instructed to draft the bills of the students for tuition, at the end of each quarter, and place said bills in the hands of the Treasurer for collection.

At the close of the first engagement, which had been most satisfactory to the Trustees and patrons, Mr. Robinson was reappointed for another year at a salary of three hundred dollars, payable quarterly. But Miss Julia Robinson discontinued her connection with the school, on account of the sickness of her father.

August 4, 1842, the next day after the reappointment of Mr. Robinson, the Trustees resolved to make arrangements for a Juvenile Department and a Department for Young Ladies; and appointed Miss Sarah S. Kingsley and her sister, Miss Harriet H. Kingsley, teachers of these departments. The

compensation they were to receive was to be agreed upon with the Executive Committee. These ladies did not accept the position offered them.

The necessity for a Juvenile Department and a Department for Young Ladies will be the more apparent when it is understood that there was at that time no system of common schools in Indiana, and young ladies were not then received in the colleges for young men.

Soon afterward, Mrs. Tilton was associated with the school, young ladies were received as pupils, and took part in the next Annual Exhibition. Until some other college can antedate the academic year of 1842-3, I venture to insist that this was the first chartered college in Indiana that received both sexes as students.

It will not do our children and grandchildren any harm to know there are other things besides "soul liberty," "temperance" and "hostility to American slavery," in which Baptists have been *pre-eminently the pioneers*. It may save them from becoming "too perpendicular" when they fairly *straighten up* in some other church!

At a special meeting, April 10, 1843, the Trustees learned from Mr. Wm. J. Robinson that, in consequence of the death of his father, he could not serve them longer as a teacher. By the unanimous passage of the following resolution, the Trustees only did justice to themselves, to the students, and to one who had faithfully served them about eighteen months, in a very important and responsible position, on a salary of not more than one-half the amount paid for similar services in any other school in this State:

*Resolved*, That the Board are highly gratified with the manner in which Mr. Wm. J. Robinson has discharged his duties as teacher in the Institute; and, reluctantly receiving his resignation, assure him that in leaving he carries with him the kindest regards of the Trustees, and the affection of all the students, and the fervent desire of all for his future usefulness and prosperity.

He has since, on a few occasions, accepted positions of honor and responsibility, and has always acquitted himself well. But by far the greater part of his life has been a quiet, unostentatious one at home with his sister Julia, between

whom and himself there has ever existed a beautiful affection. Neither of them has married; and if you could not observe in their house the *otium cum dignitate* of which Cicero speaks, you would see the evidences of well-spent years. The *sister* is not quite able to be present on this "Jubilee" occasion, and the snowy-headed *brother* is unwilling to leave her alone! I can not refrain from quoting a few words from Mr. Robinson's letter, dated May 29, 1884: "My sister has been afflicted a good deal for the last year. She is some better now, but will not be able to come to commencement. And my business is such that I will not be able to attend. Our connection with the institution was so brief and unimportant, and had so little relation to its present prosperity, that our absence ought to detract but little from the interest of the occasion." There are jewels for you, and well set!

On the resignation of Mr. Robinson, the Rev. George C. Chandler, then pastor of the Baptist Church in Indianapolis, was appointed "Principal of the Institute" till the close of the current session. And a committee of three to confer with him as to salary reported: "The Rev. George C. Chandler accepts the appointment, and is to have at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum for his services."

At the end of that engagement Mr. Chandler remained another quarter. In July of the same year, 1843, the Rev. William Brand visited the institution by invitation of the Trustees, and he was elected to a professorship.

August 12, 1843 this record is made: "The committee appointed to see Brothers Chandler and Brand would report that they waited upon them and obtained the following proposals: Brother Chandler will teach four hours a day for two hundred dollars a year;\* Brother Brand will teach seven hours per day for four hundred dollars a year; and if the tuition amounts to more, they are to have it—unless more teaching should be required. Brethren Chandler and Brand

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\* It is due alike to all parties to state that President Chandler had previously accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Franklin, and that he was retaining the same at a salary of three hundred dollars; so that he received an aggregate sum of five hundred dollars a year.

propose to divide the duties of teaching between themselves. But for definiteness of understanding, your committee recommend that Brother Chandler be appointed President or Principal of the Institute, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; and that Brother Brand be appointed Professor of Languages and Mathematics." And the Board engaged those gentlemen in accordance with the foregoing report.

Thus, nine years after the inception of the enterprise, the institution has fairly come to have a "President" and "Professor" with chairs defined.

President Chandler retained the pastoral charge of the church in Franklin only a short time after he entered upon the Presidency of the college. He remained President about eight years, resigning to accept a position in a far distant portion of the United States, in answer to a call entitled "One Man for Oregon."

There were so many things requiring his attention and taxing his energies that he never specially marked himself in the scholarship of Franklin College. He did not impress learned men by his learning. What he knew he *knew well*, and he taught vigorously. His lectures in college and his sermons were distinguished for clearness and strength rather than elegance or eloquence. On account of his characteristic earnestness, men remembered what they heard him say. When in his better moods, he was a very cheerful man. His hearty, ringing laugh brought good nature into whatever circle he entered. Supported and strengthened by his noble wife, his log-cabin home was the most hospitable house I ever entered. His excellent physical constitution made him equal to almost any amount of endurance. Riding on horseback was his favorite mode of traveling; and a desire for a still better palfrey stimulated him to make more frequent *exchanges* than was common with Baptist preachers. It was a rich treat to see him playfully affect the "jockey." But all his conceptions of life and of living were of the highest and purest kind found among men; and in matters of business he was "the soul of honor." Of course, he was impatient of all forms of littleness and meanness, and he was not over-careful

to conceal his dislikes. He traveled more on account of agency than any other President of Franklin College, unless the present incumbent be an exception; and was, therefore, familiarly known to a larger proportion of the friends and patrons of the institution. "I am trying to lay foundations," was a favorite mode with him of characterizing his own work.

He went to Oregon with his family in 1851, ostensibly to take charge of a newer college in that Territory. But college walls were too straight for him. So a large part of the last twenty-five years of his life was spent itinerating and preaching the Gospel over a broad area in that new state. Franklin and Franklin College are decidedly the better for his having lived and labored here.

Though advanced into the "seventies," he was one hour in possession of his full physical and intellectual vigor, and the next he was almost a helpless paralytic—the mind partaking largely of the affliction of the body. After a few years more of life "in the gloaming," President Chandler died in Oregon.

#### PROF. WILLIAM BRAND.\*

In June, 1843, the Board authorized the Executive Committee to correspond with "the Rev. Mr. Brand" in regard "to giving instruction in the Institute."

He soon came and began to teach; and in August succeeding an order was granted for ten dollars to pay his traveling expenses, and another for twenty-five dollars for one month's service as teacher. In the same month he was appointed Professor of Languages and Mathematics on a salary of four hundred dollars a year, with an engagement to teach seven hours per day. He taught for some years both languages and mathematics but at length became Professor of Latin and Greek only. And finally he tendered his resignation to the Board, September 11, 1855, which was accepted, and he was released at once from his connection with the college, "to take charge of the Western Female University at Lafayette, Ind."

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\*This biographical sketch was written, at my special request, by the Rev. Timothy H. Ball, A. M., a graduate of Franklin College of the class of 1850. Hence a few repetitions.—J. S. H.

Prof. William Brand, who, according to the record, was for twelve years Professor of Languages in Franklin College, and for two of these years "discharged the duties of presiding officer," was born in England and educated in England; and, with the characteristics and peculiarities of that English training, came as a stranger to Franklin when comparatively a young man, with strong recommendations of his ability and success in teaching from the Trustees of Washington Academy, at Salem, in Washington County, New York, of which academy he had been Principal. He labored diligently here as a teacher, sharing in the financial embarrassments and pressures of those years, living on a small salary with quite a dependent family growing up in his little home. In 1853 those connected with him in labors and the members of the Board certified, when he was about to act during vacation as an agent for the college, that he was "well known in the community as a man of honor and probity;" "competent, faithful, and reliable;" having ever "taken a warm interest in promoting the general interest of the college among the people of the state, and by his perseverance and energy having contributed in a high degree to the then fortunate position of the college."

Two years later, as before stated, at his own request, his connection with the college was closed. He had taken some lessons in that school of experience — lessons which teach us to be contented to work in our proper sphere, to use our own weapons, to wear our own harness; and had given another example, of which the world is full, that nature does not bestow all good things upon one person. He found that good scholarship alone was not sufficient to fit one to fill successfully many of the positions in our American life. His experiment in discharging the duties of President had not been largely a success. For that position he had not been fitted. He was beyond question a good classical and mathematical scholar; and, while wanting something of the American versatility and tact, he was a good teacher in both these departments. In his recitation-room, with the classic authors of Greece and Rome and with appreciative students before him, he was perfectly at home, he was decidedly successful. To

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such students he manifested the pleasant, genial, winning qualities of his soul, and displayed the richness of his English culture. And those students will ever hold the name of Professor Brand, as a teacher, in grateful remembrance.

#### JOHN W. TISDALE

was elected Professor of Mathematics February 20, 1846, at a salary of four hundred dollars. As I saw him at Franklin College, he was a very active, nervous young man, full of kindly purposes. It was at commencement in 1847; and it seemed to have fallen upon him chiefly to provide and supervise the hospitalities of the occasion. *Alma Mater* had just presented to the world her first-born son, John W. Dame, and, like other youthful mothers, she was in a state of "flut-teration." The ordering of her house was a matter of consequence; and Prof. Tisdale was her master of ceremonies and her man-servant. I saw but little of him that day — for an hour or two; but I liked him well on short acquaintance, and was very sad when, a few months afterward, I learned he was dead. He departed this life October 2, 1847, aged twenty-seven and a half years, having been a Professor in the college less than a year and eight months. "He was respected and loved by all who met him," says one who saw and knew much more of him than I did. He had the degree of Master of Arts, but I have not learned from what institution. The modest tombstone that marked his grave in Franklin Cemetery has fallen down, and is broken in two near the middle. I had to hunt an hour "Decoration Day" to find his last resting-place, though I previously supposed I knew exactly where it is. Any person or persons, well disposed toward Franklin College and its faithful teachers of an early day, could do a pious act by placing a more durable monument at that grave.

#### GEORGE H. KEITH

became tutor August 12, 1847, at a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars a year. He had lived at Indianapolis, and was perhaps twenty-four years old when he came to Franklin College, to take charge of the Preparatory Department in September of the same year. Twelve months after his election

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he resigned, preferring a different life-pursuit. So he became a doctor of dental surgery, settled in Milwaukee, Wis., was a very active and efficient member of the Baptist Church, and in subsequent years his name was often mentioned in connection with Christian work and worship. It is not long since he died, and they missed him much when he passed away.

#### REV. JONATHAN BERRY

became Professor of Mathematics on the 15th day of October, 1847—to succeed Prof. Tisdale. Prof. Berry was at the same time pastor of the Baptist Church in Franklin, and retained pastorate and professorship till the end of the college year—then resigned both. He was a strong, efficient young man, and taught earnestly and accurately, manifesting superior scholarship. Other places promptly sought his services. I know little of his after life.

#### JOHN S. HOUGHAM\*

was elected July 26, 1848, to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy to succeed Prof. Berry, at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. Prof. Hougham accepted the situation, and “hung on” for sixteen years “through thick and thin”—bating only three or four terms, when, for a diversity of reasons, he “hung off.” But he continued a Professor all the same—except that there was no pay for “hanging off.”

The Doctors of every ‘persuasion,’ and of “all the shades of school and practice,” concede that his uniform sobriety and rare gravity, so to speak, have chiefly conduced to his good health and his length of days. And, by way of intensified originality, he ventures to remark in the presence of this enlightened and refined audience, and on this auspicious occasion, that HE now stands before you as “a spared monument of amazing mercy.” But of precisely whose mercy, he will not detain the audience to tell. His name is in the “Baptist Encyclopedia,” and if any shall choose to do so, they have the broadest possible privilege to read up on the *subject*. What is there said is probably reliable; because he neither wrote, dictated, or inspired a word of it.

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\* The reader will please observe that this is autobiographical.—H.



A tender regard for the truth would prevent him from even obliquely hinting that he ever did any great thing. He has at no time been conscious of attempting such. His life, like that of "the boy," has been passed doing all sorts of "chores," such as he must needs do, or they would have gone without being done. Whatever positions he may have held, in life, came to him without his solicitation. And it is too late in the *afternoon* to inquire whether he might have been *more* and achieved *greater things*. He does not think he would be any busier or work harder if life were to be lived over again. The only ambition he has known was to do well and faithfully the small work that has fallen to himself; and he was never envious of even the most fortunate. Comparatively speaking, "the sands of his life" are more nearly run than are those of many of the rest of you; and, so far as he knows, he is "at peace with the whole world and the rest of mankind," as President Zachary Taylor said. There are two things for which he earnestly pleads: First, a small funeral when he dies; second, a very brief if any obituary notice. And he entertains a lively hope that both these requests will be respected.

He never was more sincere than when he says he would not exchange the "good-night" kisses of his grandchildren as they come to him in their little white dresses, for the honors of a "Chicago nomination," or a funeral procession of a thousand miles

#### ACHILLES J. VAWTER

had been for several years a student in Franklin College, but had not graduated. On the resignation of Mr. Keith as Principal of the Preparatory Department, Mr. Vawter was elected to the position vacated. He proved to be an earnest, successful teacher. The large number of village boys who came to his department, where tuition was only five dollars a year per scholar, made the matter of discipline occasionally a pretty onerous affair. But Mr. Vawter always proved himself equal to the occasion, even when the primitive beech trees were made tributary to the otherwise limited *apparatus*! He taught in the college only one year. Afterward he filled several important situations, prominent among which were

places in the schools at Lafayette, Ind., and in the Ladoga Seminary. The young man of 1848 has become one of the "elders in Israel." He still devotes himself, as far as health and strength enable him, to active work in school and church. Wherever he has sojourned, the community has recognized his worth as a man and citizen. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from this college, June 22, 1859.

#### JOHN W. DAME,

as has already been said, was the first graduate of Franklin College. And it is believed he was the *third* Baptist student who graduated in the colleges of Indiana; Isaac McCoy, at Hanover College, being the *first*, and John S. Hougham, at Wabash College, being the *second*.

Mr. Dame was appointed a tutor in his *Alma Mater*, September 30, 1848, to be employed one-half the time each day at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a year. He retained the place to which he was then elected until April 2, 1856, teaching successfully in the English, Latin and Greek languages, and in the mathematics. After the first year he was fully employed at a salary that was advanced from time to time until it reached four hundred dollars. During several years he was also Treasurer of the college, and discharged the duties of that responsible office with great fidelity.

April 2, 1856, he resigned. The following resolutions of the Trustees are only a well-merited tribute to his long-continued and faithful services:

WHEREAS, John W. Dame, for some years a student and afterward a tutor in this institution, has this day, at his own special instance and request, tendered his resignation as such tutor, to take effect at the close of the present term:

We, the Board, in granting said request, take pleasure in bearing testimony to his worth and qualities; that during his connection with the institution he has maintained correct moral deportment, Christian character and indefatigable zeal and perseverance in imparting instruction, and also in advancing the best good of the college.

We, therefore, commend Tutor John W. Dame to any people among whom God in his Providence may cast his lot, as worthy of their confidence and patronage, and as a Christian and teacher.

Presently after his resignation Mr. Dame went with his family to Minnesota, where he remained about five years, and then returned to Shelby County, Ind. Most of the time since leaving Franklin College he has been engaged in manual labor on his farms — giving attention to teaching only in the case of his son and daughter, who shared his labor on the farm, while he assisted them in their studies. In the plenitude of their affection, the “boys” in college, thirty-five years ago, called him “Father Dame,” and his comfortable, placid appearance to-day would still more warrant that kindly appellation.

REV. SILAS BAILEY, D. D., LL. D.,

was elected President of Franklin College, July 28, 1852. He cheerfully accepted the place, without persuasion. Indeed, he had a way of consulting his own convictions of duty and acting in accordance with them. When his mind was made up, there was no vacillating. He brought to this institution all there was of and to him. He kept back no “part of the price received for the possession.” And it is not invidious to say, no incumbent of a Presidential chair in Indiana ever brought more to his office. The Memorial Sermon by the Rev. H. Day, D. D., and other tributes to Dr. Bailey’s memory, heartily rendered by good and great men who knew him best and longest, have been published, and may be read by any that care to know who and what he was. I have said years ago, and cheerfully repeat now, with added emphasis: “After ten years of associated labor with Dr. Bailey and twice that time with others, it is but simple justice to say that toward his co-workers he was the most ingenuous man I have known. Though a very strong man, and thoroughly conscious of his power, he never betrayed the least wish to become relatively higher by depressing others; but always exhibited a desire to elevate and cheer his associates. To the generously-disposed he was a brother in the highest and fullest sense.” This being the case, he was in Franklin College, among its Faculty, its Trustees, its patrons and its students, a power and an inspiration. And so entirely was he devoted to his work there that no inducement or persuasion could influence him to resign and leave it, until the evidence

was unequivocal and unmistakable that the future of his own mind in its relation to his body and to this life depended upon it. Change and rest or softening of the brain was inevitable. He chose the former, and went, after ten years of characteristic labor in the college. And when he went, the Trustees unanimously said :

"No language can adequately express our appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Bailey during his official connection with the college, or our regret at his resignation."

And they placed on record the following :

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to visit the esteemed President of Franklin College with affliction which renders his resignation necessary ;

*Resolved.* That in the resignation of President Bailey, Franklin College has sustained a loss which can not be repaired.

*Resolved.* That by the self-sacrificing devotion and distinguished ability with which Dr. Bailey has discharged the difficult and complicated duties of his office during a period of ten years, he has laid our denomination in this state under obligations which they can never cancel.

*Resolved.* That we tender him our deepest sympathy in his affliction, and our desire for his speedy recovery.

After a few months of rest and freedom from the wearing anxieties of college duties, he accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Lafayette, Ind., whose membership and efficiency were much increased and strengthened by his labors. With the return of a measure of former health and strength, he drifted again to college work ; for by nature and a lifetime of training he was a teacher. During several years Kalamazoo College was much benefited by his aid.

But again he was admonished to lay aside his books, his studies and his pen. I think death could have brought him a more welcome message. But he did not repine or subside into melancholy. He left Kalamazoo, returned to Lafayette and took a quiet suburban residence, from which he presently buried the one who had been most like a daughter to him ; and a week after "Avis" went, his wife followed her.

Even in the profoundness of his grief he possessed that calm, sublime composure which comes of unwavering faith in God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. But we all saw that

he weakened under his bereavement. A few months after the death of daughter and wife he resorted to travel in Europe. The letters he wrote back to his friends rang out like the words of his midday strength. But in a journey of two or three weeks without one whom he had married to make his traveling companion, he became conscious that disease was taking firm hold upon him. He hastened back from Rome to meet Mrs. Bailey in Paris; and only lived a day or two after reaching the French capital.

They rented a grave for five years in Pere-la-Chaise, and placed his remains in it. After about one year they gave up the "lease" in that Westminster Abbey of Paris, brought the mortal body of Dr. Silas Bailey to Lafayette, and gave it final sepulture by the side of Avis and the wife you all remember so well and so affectionately.

Like his own President, Dr. Francis Wayland, Dr. Bailey is altogether best represented and reproduced in the lives of the men he taught. They are his "Epistles known and read of all men."

#### MARK BAILEY

had taught a part of the fall term very acceptably; and hence, on the 14th day of December, 1853, he was elected Professor of Mathematics. He was, as we all saw him, a most sincere, conscientious Christian gentleman: a superior scholar, having graduated from Brown University twelve or fifteen years after his brother, Dr. Silas Bailey. He was also an exact and some of his students thought an exacting teacher. President Stott says: "Prof. Bailey made the most careful preparations for the recitation-room of any teacher I ever knew." In algebra and geometry, as in other branches of the higher mathematics, he dispensed entirely with the presence of text-books at recitations.

He resigned his Professorship May 13, 1859, to become Principal of Ladoga Seminary. All were sorry to have Prof. Mark Bailey leave Franklin. He remained at Ladoga less than three years; then spent some time in Chicago. Afterward he went to Oregon, as I understood, to the same institution in which Pres. George C. Chandler had formerly been; then he went to California, and afterward again to Oregon,

where he now is—a teacher in the State University at Eugene. In addition to teaching on the Pacific Coast, he has preached from time to time; and both schools and churches that have had his services have been highly favored.

JEREMIAH BRUMBACK,

a graduate at Franklin College that year, was elected a tutor, June 25, 1856. And on the 22d of June, 1859, he was elected Professor of Mathematics. This last position he retained until 1864. He then studied law, took an office in Indianapolis, and there practiced that profession about one year, after which he removed to Boise City, Idaho Territory, where he has since remained. As a lawyer he has been successful.

Few if any of the graduates of Franklin College have possessed better natural talents than Prof Brumback, and his scholarship was of a high order. His mind had a strong and rigorously analytic cast. Those who knew him well would expect him to excel on the bench.

FRANCIS M. FURGASON

was a classmate of Jeremiah Brumback, and was likewise elected as a tutor, June 25, 1856. This position he retained until March 1, 1864. He was Treasurer of the college while tutor; and he discharged the duties of both offices with marked fidelity. He was most kindly attentive to those associated with him in any way. Perhaps no other member of the Faculty had so many acquaintances outside of the college as Tutor Furgason. His modes of instructing classes may not have been so incisive and rigorous sometimes as would have been best for his pupils. Once a class had decided to complain to the Faculty that he was "too easy" upon them. President Bailey somehow learned that fact, and forestalled the action of the young gentlemen by quietly assigning them to another teacher. And no more complaints of precisely that kind were heard from that class! Mr. Furgason afterward taught a few years in the schools of Kansas City, Mo. But most of the time since he left this college he has been engaged in business. His former friends love to meet him now, when life's shadow has perceptibly lengthened.

## BARNETT WALLACE,

having graduated at the late commencement of Franklin College, was appointed tutor, June 27, 1860. He retained that place until June, 1864. This, as all know, was in the time of the Civil War. "Our boys" took to the uniform of blue so courageously and enthusiastically that during the last term of the year 1863-64 there were but two students left in Franklin College, and both these had been so disabled "on the field" that they could no longer perform military duty.

It was deemed best, in view of these facts, to suspend exercises in the college until times were changed. As has already been said, Prof. Brumback studied law. Tutor Wallace, the only other teacher then actively engaged, began the study of medicine; and in due time he located in this city and entered the practice of his last-chosen profession. As a teacher Dr. Wallace gave full and complete satisfaction to the Board of Trustees, to his associates in the Faculty and to the students. I believe the boys never thought him "too easy" for their good instruction. Profound regrets were felt and expressed that circumstances impelled him to quit teaching. Many years of devotion to the interests of Franklin College, since 1864, have strongly attested Dr. Wallace's love for his *Alma Mater*.

## REV. FRANK J. MARTIN

was appointed a tutor to assist the Faculty one term, including April and June, 1863. He had in former years been a student in the college, but did not finish the regular course of studies. At the close of his college life he entered upon teaching in private schools, and meanwhile studied for the ministry. He was a successful and forcible preacher, and he held several pastorates in which the churches were edified. His ability as preacher of the Gospel and as teacher prompted the Faculty and Trustees of Franklin College to confer upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Dying as he touched life's meridian, he left a very pleasant memory and an excellent name as an inheritance to his wife and children.

The Civil War of 1861-65 having put a period to Franklin College, no teachers were employed by the Trustees from June, 1864, until September, 1869. A portion of this interval, the college buildings were used by persons conducting private schools in them.

During the academic years of 1869 and 1872, inclusive, a regular Faculty of teachers was employed. But the limit of this paper will permit only a brief mention of the names and offices of the teachers after the reopening of the college.

REV. W. T. STOTT, D. D.,

was President *pro tempore* and Professor of Natural Science for the year 1869-70.

F. W. BROWN,

Professor of Languages for 1869 and 1872, inclusive.

J. E. WALTER,

Professor of Mathematics, 1869-72, inclusive.

MRS. M. A. FISHER,

Principal of Preparatory Department, 1869-72.

REV. H. L. WAYLAND, D. D.,

President, 1870 and 1872, inclusive.

A. J. TEED,

Tutor in Mathematics, 1871-72.

So far as I am advised, the names now presented include all who, as Principals, Presidents, Professors and Tutors, have been employed by the Trustees of "The Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute," and of "Franklin College"—before the reorganization of the institution under the "new charter" in 1872. Under the "new charter" teachers have been elected and have held positions as follows :



REV. W. T. STOTT, D. D.,

Has been the only President.

J. E. WALTER

was Professor of Mathematics for the year 1872-73.

MISS REBECCA J. THOMPSON

was Professor of History and Natural Sciences for the year 1872-73. In 1873 she was elected Professor of Mathematics.

J. W. MONCRIEF

became tutor in 1873 and continued to 1875, when he was elected Professor of the Greek Language and Literature. He retained this Professorship until 1879, at which time he began to teach in Denison University, O., and he remained there until 1882, when he returned to Franklin College as Professor of History and English Literature.

E. S. HOPKINS

was Instructor in Latin and Natural Science for the year 1873-74.

MISS THEO. PARKS.

was Instructor in Latin and English, 1874-75.

C. H. HALL

was Professor of Natural Science, 1875-76, and of Latin, 1876-79, inclusive; since which he has been Professor of Greek.

G. E. BAILEY

was Professor of Geology and Chemistry, 1878-79.

A. B. CHAFFEE

was elected Professor of Latin, 1879, and has since continued, having in 1883 taken also Analytical Chemistry.

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D. A. OWEN

became Tutor in Geology and Chemistry in 1879, and retained that position until 1882, when he was elected Professor of Natural Science.

## W. C. THOMPSON

was Tutor in the Preparatory Department for the year 1881-82.

And I have no knowledge of any others who have given instruction under the "new Board."

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At the conclusion of this reading, one is impressed with the idea that whatever may be the results of the labors of the teachers in Franklin College, these results have been attained under great and serious embarrassments.

The enterprise from the beginning contemplated nothing less, as has already been said, than the elevation of a numerous and well-established Christian denomination in our commonwealth to an entirely different plane. Preachers and people were alike to be affected. Habits of thought and modes of action were to be changed. Deep-seated prejudices were to be removed; and a large majority of those for whose special benefit this college was projected cared little whether it lived or died. Hence, they could not be induced to aid generously in establishing it. The few, therefore, who heartily espoused its cause must chiefly bear the burdens; and by far the heaviest part fell upon the men consenting to become its teachers. These have in all cases possessed at least average abilities for their positions. The marked abilities of a portion of the teachers in Franklin College have been widely known and distinctly recognized.

And yet, during the first quarter of a century of its history, the aggregate yearly salaries of its whole Faculty were less than is paid annually to the President of one of our state institutions! From one hundred to six hundred dollars a year was the highest salary ever paid to tutors and Professors in this College—until the Civil War caused the price of everything else to be two or threefold more than it had formerly

been. And even then only from three hundred to eight hundred dollars a year could be paid. If any material advance has *since* been made in salaries, I have not heard of it. This could but meet the absolute wants of teachers who stayed well at home, practiced rigorous economy in their families, and who denied themselves the privileges of books, and other appliances of liberal culture. Now that we are entering upon a second half-century, I earnestly bespeak more abundant things for men and women who succeed the generation of teachers nearly passed away.

The entire graduates from this college number about sixty, and would, therefore, seem to indicate only a small attendance of students. But in the absence of certain data, it is confidently believed that at least four thousand young men and women have received the principal part of their education—be that much or little—inside these college walls. Those students have gone back to the parental roof-tree bearing with them better thoughts and higher, purer, holier aspirations. In due time new households have been established. And the men and women of these new households are the pillars in our churches to-day.

In view of the difficulties and discouragements encountered, one can not refrain from asking: Why was not the enterprise abandoned a quarter of a century ago? Why did not the teachers accept other equally honorable and much more lucrative places that were freely offered them? Why did they hold on with such tenacity and exhibit such devotion to this struggling, lingering, dying, living college? And why did their wives, who came with them to Franklin from the better female seminaries of the land—with agile frames and with hands not then wholly callous from the constant use of the implements of housewifery—so cheerfully and nobly, though silently, as is woman's wont contribute their self-sacrificing toils to establish this seat of learning? To many yet among the living it will scarcely be necessary to say: Those men and women, "Friends of Education," believed in a God of *purpose*, who was calling them to this particular work as their most important ministry. And it seemed not to enter their minds that they could abandon Franklin College, although to others

there appeared to be almost nothing tangible or visible to leave. They would probably just as soon have thought of deserting the church into which they had been born by the regeneration of the Spirit of God, and into whose immunities and privileges they had entered through the ordinance symbolized by the burial and resurrection of their crucified Lord and Savior. It has been said, "they were great on *Resolutions*." I admit it. But who else would have been *greater* with such surroundings?

The discipline that comes to all connected with an institution like Franklin College, whether they be Trustees, teachers, or pupils, is not of the kind that makes men and women of easy, facile faith and compromising deportment; but rather of that "Old John Knox" character which predicates all upon God's sovereignty, human depravity, election by grace, regeneration by the Holy Ghost, justification by faith; and the safe-keeping of the church, the bride, the Lamb's wife, until He shall appear the second time without sin unto salvation.

I have tried to tell you what the teachers in Franklin College attempted and worked for. Others must determine what they have really accomplished.

## *Alumni and Society of Alumni.*



Memorial Paper, By B. Wallace, M. D., Franklin.

A MONTH and a half ago, near the hour of midnight, the stars shone down on a certain locality in the Atlantic Ocean through a cloudless atmosphere. Not a haze existed to obscure a pilot's vision. On the scene came a great steamship, plowing her way rapidly on toward her distant haven. Great columns of black smoke from her chimneys were piling themselves up majestically toward the sky; the rattling of her furniture and cargo kept time with the splash of her wheels in the water and the stroke of her engines below. Her supernumerary crew and hundred passengers, trusting the skill and watchfulness of the officers on deck, slept serenely in their berths, dreaming, it may be, of home, and loved ones, and lovers, when, with the suddenness of a thunderbolt's stroke, her side was crushed in; and, in less than a half hour, this steamer, State of Florida, and the bark Ponema, which, crossing her track, had collided with her, and all but a handful of the crews and passengers, had gone down into their fathomless graves. The shrieks of the women and groans of men had died on the air, the water rippled over the place where the accident occurred, and the stars shone back from its surface as if nothing had happened. As with these vessels and their occupants, so has it been with many an individual and many an organization that has sailed proudly out on life's treacherous seas without well-developed Christian character and well-disciplined mind for helmsmen; but so can it never be with an individual or body of individuals that sails under the guidance of such qualities of character and culture as are usually acquired in a course of training in a Christian college. These qualities are, as a rule, developed slowly, but they abide. Franklin College, with her Society of Alumni, cele-

brate this Fiftieth Anniversary with joy and hopefulness; not that they have yet attained the degree of excellence and greatness to which they aspire, but because they have established a character and attained a degree of material development that insure permanence and continuous growth in the future.

Probably few, if any, enterprises in which men have engaged in this commonwealth show a record of more hard work, done under more trying discouragements, than that which is exhibited by Franklin College. Her labors were protracted through thirteen weary years before her first alumnus was sent forth, and he was single and alone. He was a man of great meekness, and wanting in those elements of push and self-assertion, a certain amount of which seems essential to the attainment of eminence among men. Yet he was a man of accurate scholarship and sterling integrity. Some of us who entered the Preparatory Department of Franklin College thirty years ago remember well how thoroughly Tutor Dame taught, and how accurately he transacted the business of the College which was intrusted to his care. In his teaching we particularly remember his mastery of the English language, and how he revealed to us things in analysis of language that we had never dreamed of before. This first graduate, John W. Dame, took his degree in June, 1847, as above suggested, thirteen years after the institution was founded. He was thirty-three years of age. After graduation he taught a three-months' school in Kentucky, then six months in Illinois, and then was elected Tutor of Latin and Greek in his *Alma Mater*, where he continued to teach till 1856. In July, 1850, he also became Treasurer of the College, which position he held till his resignation in 1856. Immediately after this he emigrated to Minnesota and became a farmer. Within a year of his arrival in his new home he was elected County Surveyor, which office he held for three years. In 1861 he returned to this state and established his home on his farm east of Edinburg, where he still lives a quiet, unostentatious life, highly respected by all who come in contact with him; a man of vastly more real worth and ability than multitudes of others whose names are mentioned oftener than his.

Following this first son of the College came others, but not with every recurring year, and never in large numbers. The largest class the institution has ever graduated was that modest class of which some of you have heard during the past few years, that boasts of its D. D.'s, and M. D.'s, and LL. D.'s, and Hon.'s, and Captains, and Majors, and Generals, and Presidents, and Professors, and Honest Granger, etc.; and there were only six of them.

In 1849 there were three more added to our lone alumnus. Wm. E. Threlkeld was a Kentuckian. Tutor Dame says, "I recollect him as a pleasant young man and a good student." From our old alumni roll we learn that he became a pastor, but have no intimation where; probably somewhere in his native state. The roll also records that he died the same year, 1849, hence some time within six months of his graduation. This is the extent of our information concerning him.

Matthew B. Phares, soon after graduation, was chosen pastor of the Baptist Church at Greensburg, this state, and was there ordained to the work of the ministry in December of that year, 1849, six months after his graduation. After one year's pastorate at Greensburg he went to Vernon, where he labored for four years in the double capacity of pastor and teacher. Then he located at Dupont, continuing to be both preacher and teacher at that place for seven years. At the expiration of this period, the Greensburg Church again called him to its pastorate, and he accepted; but soon found himself in the relentless grasp of a hasty consumption, which in less than six months had completed its work; and June 9, 1862, he passed over the river and through the gates into the celestial city. M. B. Phares was possessed of many excellent traits. His amiability and earnest piety, coupled with a genial, kindly spirit, drew to him many warm friends; while his correct scholarship and aptness to impart instruction commanded for him the respect of those with whom and for whom he labored.

The other member of the '49 class was James S. Read. The two years following graduation were partly spent teaching district schools in Jennings and Bartholomew Counties. In 1851 he accompanied President Chandler to the Pacific Coast,

where he remained till the end of 1854. During that time he was associated with President Chandler as teacher in the Oregon City College nearly two years. He also engaged in missionary and pastoral work on that coast, and was instrumental in organizing the Table Rock Baptist Church in Rogue River Valley. He reached the Hoosier State again in December, 1854, and the following spring, going to the Atlantic Coast, entered the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton Center, Mass. Here he remained until he had completed about one-half of the regular seminary course, after which he returned to Vernon and taught a select school for one and a half years. During this time he was also pastor at Butlerville. From 1858 to 1861 he was engaged in missionary and pastoral work in the Kankakee country, and in the time organized the Kankakee City and Hackett Baptist Churches. In August, 1861, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Franklin, and at the end of a year was called again for another year, like public school-teachers are now sometimes. But he declined the second year's call, thinking it his duty to go to Bloomington. He was pastor there one year, though his first work was the organization of the "University Grammar School," which he taught one year. The next year he had charge of the "Monroe Female Seminary." After this he went East, and was located most of the time at Wilmington, Del., where he taught several terms of private school. He has been, until very recently, for several years pastor of the Chauncey and Grand Prairie Churches in Tippecanoe County, this state. Brother Read has borne the reputation of being a studious man, and a very close and logical reasoner. As a pastor, I have known no other whose visits to his people were so uniformly religious visits. When he was located here we came to understand that when he called on us at our homes it was for the purpose of learning our spiritual state, and ministering as best he might to the spiritual well-being of the different members of our families.

There was also a graduating class of three at the Commencement of 1850. They were Timothy H. Ball, of Crown Point, Arthur Brittan, of Lafayette, and James H. Vawter, of Vernon. Of these, T. H. Ball has been most of the time since 1850 in



his old home in the capacity of preacher, teacher and author, having been a prominent man in the Baptist ranks in the northern part of the state. He has published three books; the first, entitled, "Lake County from 1834 to 1872," was published in the latter-named year. The second is entitled, "The Lake of the Red Cedars." These volumes evince a very pleasant style of authorship, and to denizens of the northwestern part of the state must be especially interesting. They are each books of about 360 pages, 16mo.

Mr. Ball's third volume is entitled, "Clarke County, Ala., and its Surroundings." Besides being a history of Clarke County, it contains historical information of the Southwest in general. It is a book of 782 pages, and is spoken well of by the leading Alabama authorities. In the preparation of this work Mr. Ball spent some years in Alabama, being principal, the last of these years, of the West Bend Academy at Coffeeville, Clarke County, Ala. Besides these books, Mr. Ball has written poetry rather extensively. He also has published two pamphlets, and has the manuscript ready for two other books and another nearly ready. Returning from Alabama about a year ago, he resumed pastoral, missionary and Sunday school work in Lake County, where he expects to remain the rest of his life. He is one of the sixty delegates from this state to the International Sunday-school Convention, which meets in Louisville to-morrow, June 11th.

The other two members of this class adopted the legal profession. Arthur Brittan was from Lafayette. The old alumni roll gives his occupation as lawyer, and his address as Wyoming Valley, Wis.; and this is absolutely all we have been able to find about him. The oldest inhabitants of Lafayette don't seem to know anything about him, and even a Wisconsin postmaster has kept my two-cent stamp and failed to answer my inquiries concerning him.

James H. Vawter was a brother of our late fellow-townsmen, D. G. Vawter, and father of the late Mrs. Lillie Banta. His home was always at Vernon, where, in the practice of his profession, that of lawyer, he was highly respected and successful. He seems also to have developed popular gifts as a politician. He was for four years clerk of the Indiana State Sen-

ate, and at the time of his death, in June, 1867, he was the member of that body from Jennings and Jackson Counties, having been elected in 1864. He also was a victim of consumption.

After this class there was an interval of five years without a graduate, and then went out James D. P. Hungate and Philemon C. Vawter. Being a very young student myself at that time, I remember to have looked with considerable awe on these men, as having attained a dizzy height not often reached by mortals. They were both earnest, industrious, quiet, dignified students. I remember to have almost envied Hungate his ability to subsist on three to four hours' sleep in the twenty-four. And I remember to have learned of Vawter some very valuable lessons in "Batching." Some things we learned in those days about the culinary art that I have never yet found a woman that fully understood or appreciated. J. D. P. Hungate entered the ministry, and, so far as my information goes, has been actively engaged in that profession ever since. A considerable portion of his pastoral life has been in Illinois. He is now located at Eldorado, Kan. In the absence of definite information, my impression is that his pastorates have been successful.

P. C. Vawter became Principal of the Lafayette High School, his older brother, A. J., being superintendent of the schools in that city. As evidence of the fact that they were greatly beloved by their pupils, I learn from my partner, who was one of them, that they abbreviated the names Achilles J., and Philemon C., into "Apple Jack" and "Pie Crust." Early in his residence in Lafayette P. C. Vawter became Surveyor of Tippecanoe County, which office, by successive elections with changes of political parties in power, he has held to the present time—a fact which in itself is sufficient evidence that he has been both faithful and accurate. For many years past he has lived in or near Chauncey, and has combined farming with his work as surveyor. He is a maternal uncle of our worthy President.

The year 1856 added three more to the list of alumni. They were Jeremiah Brumback, Francis M. Furgason and Daniel Trickler. Brumback and Trickler were Ohio men, and came

over here from Granville on account of their attachment to Dr. Bailey, entering the Sophomore class in September, 1853.

After graduation Brumback was first tutor, then Professor of Mathematics, and still later, Professor of Latin and Greek, continuing in the Faculty until the suspension of the College in 1864. He was also elected treasurer on tutor Dame's resignation in June, 1856, and held that office until September, 1859. After the suspension he began the study of law, and early in 1865 he located in Indianapolis. In the spring of 1866 he went West, confident of making a fortune in a mining company in Idaho, but the profits, as in many another venture of the kind, were all losses; and, after exhausting all his accumulated resources, he again turned his attention to the law, locating at Boise City, and soon becoming one of the leading attorneys of the territory. His son Virgil, whom many of us remember as a little child, graduated four years ago at the Nation's academy, at West Point; and at once took rank in the army as lieutenant. Furgason occupied the position of tutor in the college from the time of graduating until the autumn of 1863. He was also treasurer from September, 1859, until April, 1864. After the suspension of the college, he taught a private school one winter in the North building. He was engaged for some years in mercantile business in Indianapolis, and then went West, locating in Kansas City, Mo. Part of the time since locating there, he has been engaged in teaching; is now an insurance agent of the better class. He is a leading member of the Calvary Baptist Church of that city, and the principal manager of one of the principal charities of the city. By his affable manners and genial Christian manhood, he has won in every place he has resided many warm friends, especially among the children and young people. As Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Franklin Baptist Church, he secured a larger attendance than the school has ever had since, although the membership of the church was then comparatively small, and the population of the town much less than now. After leaving college Trickler taught for two and a half years, in order to pay indebtedness incurred in completing his college course. He was not a beneficiary. While in college he was licensed to preach by the East Franklin Baptist Church, in February, 1855. In

October, 1858, he entered on the work of the ministry as missionary in the Strait Creek Association, Ohio, where he was brought up. He was ordained the month following, viz, November, 1858. He continued his labors in the capacity of missionary for twelve years, and, without speaking specifically of the feeble churches strengthened, houses built or repaired, or new organizations formed, it is fair to say, in general, that, during these years, as a result of this missionary work, the entire association took on increased life and power. During this period, viz, in 1864, he spent five months in the Union army, his salary being continued by the Missionary Board at home.

In April, 1872, he became pastor of the Newmarket Church, Ohio, and that relation was continued for seven years, and seems to have been very prosperous. In addition to the marked spiritual development of the church, a new house of worship was built, which is often designated as "*the model*," and is pronounced by some of the traveling brethren, such as Allen and Rhoads, the best village house in Ohio. After the close of this pastorate he accepted, in February, 1879, the pastorate of the young church at Coshocton, which had a very small membership and a debt of \$1,300. The debt has been cancelled, and the membership much more than doubled, but still Brother Trickler is not satisfied. It will be observed that the more than twenty-five years he has been actively engaged in the ministry, have all been spent in the same Association where he was brought up—a pretty good testimony that his character and work have borne acquaintance well.

There was no graduating class in 1857, but at the commencement in June, 1858, there were three regulars, William Hill, Abram B. Martin and Jeremiah H. Smith; and one scientific, Francis G. Lukens. Hill and Smith were ministerials, and during the latter years of their college course were somewhat noted for their disposition to discuss doctrinal questions. After some years of experience in the ministry they became associated in the management of the Ladoga Seminary, in which they had a good degree of success. In 1867 they came to Franklin, bringing with them many of their Ladoga students, and opened a private school in the college

buildings under the name of Franklin College, with the avowed purpose of resuscitating the college, which had been then suspended for more than three years. Their contract with the Board of Trustees provided that at any time the said Board might deem it advisable to resume operations in their own name and under their own management, their lease to Hill and Smith might be terminated. For this self-sacrificing scheme these men deserve great credit. Taking hold of the enterprise in this way, at a time when there was no sign of life in it, they conducted a successful school for two years, with the various departments well manned and womaned (for it was they who introduced women into Franklin College), and then gracefully turned the whole over to the Board, which resumed charge of the department of instruction in September, 1869. Both these gentlemen were offered positions in the employ of the Board, but Prof. Hill chose to try his fortunes in other fields. Some time after he entered the medical profession, first as an Eclectic, but subsequently he adopted Homœopathy, in which faith he has been practicing for several years past. At present he is located at Greencastle.

In connection with his teaching here, Prof. Smith became pastor of the First Baptist Church, which position he held for two years. He then accepted a temporary agency for the college. But after working at that for a few months he went into the boot and shoe trade, a business for which he had been trained in his youth. After continuing in this business for several years, he again turned to the ministry in which he has been laboring successfully, mostly in the State of Ohio. His present pastorate is at Chardon, that state.

Of A. B. Martin we remember that as a student he was one of the men that combed his hair, and wore clean clothes, and had his cravat tied on just right, and blacked his boots, and was an industrious, earnest man. Of Lukens, we remember that he was not quite so precise in all these respects pertaining to personal appearance, but he was a royal, good fellow, nevertheless, and sometimes taught geography singing-school. After leaving college both these men went to their farms—Martin near Delphi, and Lukens near Niconza. Martin has continued to cultivate the paternal acres successfully to the

present time, being a leading man in his neighborhood and church. I have in my hand a letter from Lukens, which breathes so contented and happy a spirit that I will read it as it is written :

"Your unexpected letter came to hand a short time ago; I was glad to hear from you.

"In answer, I will give you a brief sketch of my uneventful but favored and pleasant life since I left Franklin College. I sold books the first summer or two, in connection with taking care of the farm; in the winter, taught school. During the war period I was at home taking care of farm; was a member of Union forces at home, and teaching. I then sold the History of the Rebellion; then engaged in the pork business for a season; then in the grain business. I then sold fruit trees in this state and Missouri.

"I took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. In the spring of 1869 I went to Topeka, Kan., and engaged in merchandising. Up to this time I had been teaching school in winter seasons, and was quite successful; taught five or six terms in home district. I had many places of trust in business offered, but preferred a more free life. I continued in business in Topeka five years, and was successful; was one among the first members of North Topeka Baptist Church, and was deacon of same when I left for this state. I had worked in Sabbath-school as teacher in Methodist, Congregational and Baptist schools; had plenty of friends and a pleasant life in Topeka. I then returned to my old home in Indiana, where I have spent the remaining years up to the present on a pleasant little farm, working in Sabbath-school and church according to my ability; am now a member of Niconza Baptist Church, acting as deacon of same.

"I have been a teetotal abstainer, an enemy of tobacco and all intoxicants, and used my influence against the use of them. I have a wife and two bright little girls that cheer me along the path of life.

F. G. LUKENS."

In 1859 there were no graduates.

In 1860 came the class of classes. Dr. Bailey said it was the best class there was, or words to that effect. There were four of us, Simpson Burton, Casabianca Byfield and Barnett Wallace, regulars, and Tyre L. Hanna, scientific.

Burton was our preacher, though most of his active life was spent in teaching. Soon after graduating he commenced

teaching at Mitchell, and also collecting funds for completing the building for the Mitchell Seminary. In the fall of 1861 he began his work as Principal of that institution, which position he held for eight years. Part of the last year of his life also he taught in the Ladoga Seminary. A Mitchell paper said of him: "As a teacher he was eminently successful, and is and will ever be tenderly remembered by his many pupils."

In June, 1864, he received ordination in the Mitchell Baptist Church, in the organization of which body he had been an active participant. In 1868 he removed to Bloomington and became pastor of the Baptist Church there, and this relation was maintained most of the remaining four years of his life. In the midst of his years he passed over to the majority on December 6, 1872, at the age of thirty-nine, at Bloomington. He was buried at Mitchell. The paper above quoted says farther of him: "He was an active Christian and loved to work for Jesus, and was willing to do anything that promised good results." Also: "He will be gratefully remembered by many for his services among sick and wounded soldiers during the War of the Rebellion."

Byfield, you know, was always genial. While a student he was more of a society man than some of us, and most everybody liked him. He was to be our lawyer, and began the study of that profession soon after graduating, and in due time opened office in this place. In 1863 he formed a partnership with T. W. Woollen. This partnership lasted two years, when it was dissolved, Woollen becoming cashier of the First National Bank, and Byfield cashier and book-keeper of the then new and capacious New York Store, the rooms now occupied by McNaughten. After remaining there for two years, he formed a partnership, in 1867, with D. D. Banta, which lasted until 1870, when Banta, being elected Judge of the Circuit Court, Byfield was again left alone. But, in about a year, Judge Woollen, having been superseded, in the bank by a man who afterward ventured in the margins of things, the old firm of "Woollen & Byfield" was renewed, and continued until 1873, when Byfield, with D. W. Howe, formed a new law firm in Indianapolis. The following year (1874) he was elected City Attor-

ney of the capital of the state, which position was held two years, the partnership with Howe continuing; but, in 1876. Howe having been elected Judge of the Superior Court, Byfield entered into a new partnership with Judge Howland, and this firm continues to the present day. This chum of ours has been nearer a seat in the National capital than any other alumnus of this institution. Indeed, all he lacked of becoming a member of Congress was the simple matter of a few votes.

Hanna was our scientific. He was for two or three years my most intimate associate. I roomed with him, walked with him, talked with him, and we were mutual confidants in our love affairs; and yet it seemed to me I never got very well acquainted with him. Yet I believed in him, and do believe in him, as a large-hearted, noble sort of man. He has been a busy man since leaving college, so busy that he never took time to get married until less than four years ago. He has been a farmer, perhaps without hardening his hands, a stock trader also, and an extensive merchant in Waveland, doing in some years, I think, a larger business than any of our Franklin merchants have been in the habit of doing. At one time he was induced to run for County Commissioner, and, being on the right side (as Byfield was not, you know), he was elected. In this capacity it is fair to presume he served his county, Montgomery, well. The upshot of the matter is, it is probable that T. L. Hanna comes nearer being a wealthy man than any other alumnus of the college. So, without stopping to detail the deeds of the rest of the class, our pre-eminence seems clearly made out. For what other class has come so near having a Congressman? What other class has had a County Commissioner? and what other class has had a wealthy man? Probably we should not have been betrayed into this exhibition of vanity and self exultation had it not been constantly in mind that our next theme must be the class of '61. On account of the extreme modesty of some of the alumni, it has been difficult to obtain information from them to embody in these sketches. One said, "Please only mention my name; my career has not been satisfactory to myself." Others have failed to respond at all, but the '61 boys



never give any trouble of that kind. They always did, and always will, embrace every legitimate opportunity to get their names in the papers or before the public in any other way. And their experience proves pretty clearly the principle that the people are inclined to take a man at his own estimate of himself. They have assumed that they were as big and as smart as anybody, and as people did not know any better, it has come to be regarded as a fact. After all, we can't help ourselves feeling a sort of elder brotherly pride in the boys. There is Dr. Benjamin Franklin Adkins, A. M., M. D., who was always a clever, straightforward sort of man. He became promptly an Æsculapian of the regular type, and has stood consistently by his colors to the present day. He was located for quite a number of years at Aurora, where he commanded a good practice and the respect of the profession and the people. From there he moved to New Ross and went into a general practice of medicine, and also became proprietor of a drug store. About eight years ago he moved to Indianapolis, retaining control of the store at New Ross. Locating toward the northern part of the city he commanded a respectable practice, in which he continued until about three years ago, when he moved again to New Ross, where he is now to be found, doing well whatever he undertakes.

The Hon. George Washington Grubbs, A. M., LL. D., on leaving the classic halls, entered the army as a private, and, in connection with his comrade Morgan, began at once to industriously study military tactics. They were soon transferred to commands among the colored troops, where Grubbs made an excellent record as a soldier and attained the rank of Major. At the close of the war he began the study of the law, and located for its practice at Martinsville, where he has long held a leading position "at the bar." He was for one term a member of the Indiana State Senate, in which body he also developed decided leadership. As author of the libel bill which became part of the statute law of the state, and which bears his name, he has become known all over the state, as well as beyond it.

We next take a view of William Henry Harrison McCoy, A. M. His first post-graduate work was teaching district

schools in Clark County, where first and last he taught six terms of four to six months each. In the spring and summer of 1862 he was Principal for four months of the Seymour Public Schools. In the spring and summer of 1864 for four months he filled the position of Professor of Mathematics at Moore's Hill College. In the fall of 1866 he was for four months Professor of Mathematics at the Eleutherian College, Jefferson County. The following winter, spring and summer he was Principal of the Dupont public schools for eight months. The next three years into 1870 he was Principal of the Vernon public schools. In 1863 and 1865 he farmed the paternal acres. In 1864 he sold dry-goods for L. P. Lathrop, in Greensburg. Fourteen years ago he came to Franklin and became partner in the drug-store with E. Jeffery. After two years in this trade he sold out. (I think he was a little troubled with conscientious scruples about the whisky part of the trade.) He next bought the lower hardware store, which he operated for two years. From this he went again to the farm in Clark County, and, till less than two years ago, has gloried in the title of "Honest Granger." Whether, when he loaded his wagon, to market his products, the best of the corn was placed on top of the load, or the best of the wheat in the mouths of the sacks, or the best potatoes in the tops of the barrels, we have not been informed. This, however, we can say, that while W. H. McCoy is not the wealthiest man of our alumni, he has not been surpassed by any, either in his enthusiasm or his gifts for *Alma Mater*. During his years of teaching he had accumulated quite an equipment of chemical and philosophical apparatus, worth as much as two hundred and fifty dollars. When impaired health obliged him to relinquish teaching for more active pursuits physically, he donated the whole outfit to the college laboratory. He also, at the beginning of the present college organization, subscribed one thousand dollars to the capital stock, and in due time paid it, principal and interest, like a Christian. A year ago last November he again moved to this place, and became partner with Mr. Alexander in the hardware store, where he may still be found.

The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Morgan, D. D., went from college

into the profession of arms. As indicated awhile ago, he was soon transferred from the white ranks to a command among the colored troops. On account of skillful leadership, meritorious conduct in battle, good fortune, or self-assertion, or all combined, he came out at the close of the war with the title General prefixed to his name. After the close of the war he entered the Baptist Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., and took the full three years' course, graduating in May, 1868. Part of this time he was Chaplain of the New York House of Refuge at Rochester. During this course he seems to have impressed the management of the seminary with his ability to influence men, for he was, soon after graduation, appointed Corresponding Secretary of the New York Baptist Education Society, connected with the institution. On quitting that position, he accepted the Presidency of the Nebraska State Normal School, at Peru, that state. From there he went to Chicago to the Chair of Church History in the Baptist Theological Seminary located near that city. After several years of successful labor in that position he resigned to accept the Presidency of the New York State Normal, located at Potsdam, about three years ago. He held that place for two years, and accepted a like position in Providence, R. I., which he still occupies.

The Rev. John Williamson Potter, A. M., is the biggest man the college has ever graduated. During the fall and winter of 1861, 1862 and 1863, he taught a private school in the basement of the Baptist Church at Greensburg. He was ordained to the ministry in May, 1863. Soon after his ordination he went West, and during the fall of that year taught school in East Des Moines, Ia., and, following that, something more than five months at Rising Sun, east of Des Moines. He returned home in June, 1864, and in October following accepted the charge of a private school at Aurora, which he continued to conduct for three years, till the failing health of his father seemed to make clear his duty to leave the school-room and undertake the management of his father's farm. This he did, and the father a few years ago died, leaving him sole heir of the said farm, which places him in a very comfortable situation financially. In connection with his farming, Potter has been somewhat

actively engaged in the ministry. For three years he was pastor of the Sand Creek Church, the first two years being associate pastor with the Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale. With the beginning of the year 1874, he commenced the pastorate of the Dry Fork Church, which continued three years. Not far from the close of this term he conducted a revival meeting at Lett's Corner, which resulted in the addition of forty-four members to his late charge, and soon after in the organization of the Mt. Aerie Church, of which he became and continued pastor for five years to May, 1879. In connection with the last-named pastorate, he also became pastor of Union Church in the beginning of 1877. In 1878 he also became pastor of the Salem Church, and continued that relation till quite recently. All these churches, I believe, are in Decatur County, and have enjoyed a good degree of prosperity under his leadership.

The Rev. William Taylor Stott, D. D., was also one of those who responded early to the country's call for volunteers. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from this county. In course of time, on account of manifest ability, or good fortune, or both, he became Captain of the company, which position he held to the close of the war. Although at the head of the company through many battles, he came out without a single wound. After being mustered out of the service he entered the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., where he completed the full course, graduating in May, 1868. Soon after graduation he entered upon the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Columbus, and after one year's service resigned to accept the position of acting President and Professor of Natural Sciences in Franklin College. The Board of Trustees at that time (September, 1869) resuming control of the Department of Instruction. A year later, Dr. H. L. Wayland having accepted the Presidency, Prof. Stott continued to occupy the Chair of Natural Sciences till that eventful Board meeting in January, 1872, when it was decided to suspend, and the Faculty was discharged and the students were sent home and the old college organization virtually died. Very soon after this suspension Prof. Stott went to Kalamazoo,

Mich., to accept in the college at that place the same chair he was occupying here.

Before the following September, however, the present college corporation had been formed, and its Board of Directors had decided to begin operations, and the Professor was elected President of the Department of Instruction and has continued in the position to the present, just twelve years. May he continue another *two* dozen years, and see the institution fully endowed and in every way equipped.

The class of 1862 consisted of two members, Lorenzo W. Billingsley and Wiley G. Burton. In college Billingsley was universally known as "Dad," and came as near being a wit as any man in our list. He promptly entered the army, and had an excellent record as the gallant Captain of a company of colored troops; and, after being mustered out, entered upon the study of the law, and in due time located at Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. As a practicing lawyer he has been eminently successful, his specialty being criminal law.

Burton's career was brief. He entered the army soon after graduation, and became Lieutenant in Company H, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but in about a year was prostrated by disease, a fever, I believe, incident to camp life. He succeeded in reaching home, but not to recover. He died May 16, 1863. W. G. Burton was a lovable man, and will always be kindly remembered by those who knew him best.

This class of 1862 was the last graduated before the war-time suspension, in 1864, and, indeed, the last class ever graduated by the old college organization.

Several young gentlemen who were nearing the completion of the course here were compelled by the suspensions in 1864 and 1872 to go elsewhere, and so became alumni of other institutions. Of those who went away on account of the approaching suspension in 1864, we may mention J. K. Howard and C. H. Johnson, who went to Rochester and have a good record as pastors. Johnson died a few weeks ago at Garrettsville, O. Of those who went away on account of the suspension in 1872, we may mention Prof. Moncrief, of our own Faculty, who graduated at Denison University, O.; Prof.

Hall, also of our Faculty; U. M. Chaille, of the Indiana Baptist; G. M. Lambertson, U. S. District Attorney of Nebraska, all of whom completed their courses of study in the University of Chicago.

Of those who have graduated under the present dispensation, I will only mention the names, addresses, and present avocations, leaving to some future performer to record their deeds. And here we enter a new era, that of sweet girl graduates mixed in among the boys. Indeed, in the first class, that of 1874, there was only one boy mixed in with the three girls. This is accounted for, not on the ground that there were more girls than boys in the college, but perhaps on the ground that girls are faster than boys, and so get through quicker. There was this additional explanation, that they were scientifics, while their brother was a regular. This class was composed of—

Miss Prudence G. Hougham, now Mrs. Hall, of Gallaudet.

Miss Viola Parks, now Mrs. Edwards, Bedford.

Miss Theo Parks, now Mrs. Prof. Hall, Franklin.

The Rev. Geo. H. Taylor, died Pastor of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Carroll.

CLASS OF 1875.

The Rev. Gaddis H. Elgin, Editor *Indiana Baptist*, Indianapolis.

CLASS OF 1877.

The Rev. John R. Edwards, Pastor, Warsaw.

Clarence N. Hall, scientific, sells clothing at Peru.

The Rev. Clement Hall, Pastor, Monroeville, O.

Newberry J. Howe, Lawyer, Delphi.

Prof. James A. Wood, Superintendent of Schools, Salem.

CLASS OF 1878.

The Rev. Lewis C. Hoppell, Professor in Benedict Institute, Columbia, S. C.

D. A. Owen, Professor of Physics, Franklin College.

The Rev. N. C. Smith, Pastor, Kokomo.

## CLASS OF 1879.

Christopher C. Hinkle, Teacher.  
 The Rev. Jas. L. Mathews, Pastor, Tonica, Ill.  
 Calvin McCormick, Naturalist, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Greenup Sexson, Lawyer, Frankfort.

## CLASS OF 1880.

The Rev. Charles Boaz, Pastor, Gilman, Ill.  
 The Rev. Aaron W. Snider, Pastor, Auburn, Neb.  
 Wm. C. Thompson, Lawyer, Franklin.  
 Miss Lessie I. Wallace, died January 6, 1884, as Mrs. Brewster, at Shullsburg, Wis.

## CLASS OF 1881.

Frank F. Moore, Lawyer, Frankfort.  
 John Mugg, Farmer, Center.  
 Edward L. Stevenson, Principal of Schools, Gilman, Ill.

## CLASS OF 1882.

Jesse Overstreet, prospective Lawyer, Franklin.  
 Miss Lillian Thompson, Principal High School, Knightstown.  
 The Rev. James B. Thomas, Pastor, Mishawaka.

## CLASS OF 1883.

Elmer E. Stevenson, Principal of High School, Franklin.  
 Miss Kittie E. Palmer, scientific, Teacher Eighth Grade, Franklin Public Schools.

## CLASS OF 1884.

Robert A. Brown, Franklin, prospective Lawyer.  
 Charles F. Remy, scientific, Hope, prospective Teacher.  
 The Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, Teacher, Lexington, N. C.  
 The Rev. Sanford P. Smith, Minister.

Of these 61 graduates there are classical.. . . .	51
Scientific.....	10—61
Of the scientific there are men.....	5
Women .....	5

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Of the whole number there are men .....	55
Women .....	6—61
Of the whole number there are dead .....	7
Living. . . . .	53
Uncertain .....	1—61
The deceased are Phares, Threlkeld, Vawter, first; Burton, first; Burton, second; Taylor; Wallace, second.	
Of the deceased there were Ministers. ....	4
Lawyer .....	1
Soldier .....	1
Wife.....	1
Of the living there are Ministers.....	14
Lawyers .....	9
Physicians .....	3
Teachers .....	12
Farmers....	5
Surveyor .....	1
Insurance Agent.....	1
Merchants .....	3
Wives ....	3
Naturalist .....	1
Editor .....	1—53

The uncertain man was a lawyer!

President Stott has been industrious enough to learn from old and new catalogues and other records that the average yearly enrollment of students has been about 110, and the aggregate enrollment about 4,800. These figures relieve somewhat the sense of dissatisfaction that the number who have taken a college degree is so small. In connection with the other fact that in thirty-four of the fifty years there have been no graduates at all, they prove that the college has not made haste to lay graduation hands on its students before they have fully completed the prescribed course of study. They also mean that a large number of men and women have received the training here which has helped them to success in life, who carried away from the college no diploma. Of this



class it is not amiss to mention the names of the Hon. Wm. S. Holman, the Hon. C. F. McNutt, the Hon. Jas. Dill, Judge D. W. Howe, the Rev. Albert Ogle, the Rev. Wright Sanders, the Rev. A. J. Essex, the Rev. Wm. Elgin, the Rev. N. Harper, the Rev. John Craft (deceased), Dr. Jos Applegate, Dr. Wm. McFadden, Dr. W. C. Chaffee, the late Grafton Johnson, Mr. Cornelius. D. M. Ransdell, W. C. Smock, Supt. Charlton, of the Plainfield Reform School; and, as college orators used to say, "many others."

The Society of Alumni has never been an exclusive sort of body. It was organized in June, 1855, at which time the whole number of graduates, including the two that were then about taking their degree, was only nine. At the meeting for organization a young man still in his teens and less than a Freshman was called to the chair, and the object of the meeting was stated to be to organize a Society of Alumni and Friends of Franklin College. D. J. Huston, P. C. Vawter and F. M. Furgason were appointed a Committee on Constitution. At an afternoon session permanent officers for the year were elected, John W. Dame being made President and D. J. Huston Secretary. At the next commencement time the new Society held its First Annual Meeting. The Committee on Constitution reported. We make some extracts from that instrument:

Art. 1. This Association shall be composed of the Alumni of Franklin College and such friends as the Society shall elect.

Art. 4. The President of the College shall be President *ex-officio* of the Alumni.

Art. 7. The members of the Faculty shall be members *ex-officio* of the Society.

Art. 8. The term *Alumnus*, as used in this instrument, shall be construed to include those who have received the principal part of their education at Franklin College, and have left the College free of censure.

Art. 2. The object of the Association shall be to cultivate and maintain a more intimate acquaintance, friendship and sympathy with each other.

At this First Annual Meeting the Society was on hand with an "orator," the Rev. F. J. Martin. The organization never

failed to have a meeting during Commencement week, when there was any Commencement week, up to the Tenth Annual Meeting, which occurred June, 1870. The principal *business* of the Society up to that time seems to have been to elect officers and secure an *orator* for the next anniversary. At the tenth meeting the first Article of the Constitution was amended by inserting the word *Alumnæ*, and on the record the word "unanimously" after "adopted" is underscored, as if there was enthusiasm in taking them (the women) in. At this meeting we have the first suggestion of making the Society an agency for in any way ministering to the material interests of Alma Mater. It came in the form of a resolution "that the Alumni and Alumnæ endow a chair in Franklin College." And it passed easy, no doubt, without a word of opposition, and D. D. Banta was appointed chairman of a committee to *work up* this endowment. But the effort, or the bare thought of it, seems to have been too much for the chairman and the whole society, for his name has never occurred on the record since, and the society did not rally enough to have a meeting again for four years, although the college was in full operation all the time. Having recovered slightly, there was a meeting in 1874, but I would infer the President had to run it, as the record is in his handwriting, and there is no mention of any officer being elected or existing. There is nothing said about endowment, but the President was appointed a committee to secure co-operation of the Alumni in building up the library. The plan adopted was to ask each Alumnus to give five dollars a year for five years. This committee has from time to time reported substantial results, not only in the additions to the library by purchase with the money paid in by the Alumni, but by donations of valuable books secured from various sources.

At the meeting in 1879 the society again tackled the endowment, with this resolution: "That we raise among the Alumni and old students the ensuing year the sum of not less than one thousand dollars, to be added to the endowment." A committee was appointed to carry out the resolution. At the next meeting, in 1880, they reported that \$350 had been raised, but I think did not venture to claim that they had raised it. At this meeting another business resolution prevailed, viz: "That an effort at once be made to raise \$500, to

employ an additional tutor for the preparatory department of the college." This effort resulted in raising, first and last, \$432.80, with which the additional tutor, W. C. Thompson, was employed for one year.

At the Annual Meeting in 1881 the first steps were taken toward organizing the Alumni Endowment Association; which, during the past two years particularly, has, through the work of its Vice-Presidents in the various Associations in the state, been of very great assistance to the worthy agent of the college, by developing a sentiment in favor of Christian education in general, and especially in Franklin College, an agency for furnishing such an education. Perhaps the most important feature of this work has been the holding of educational meetings at numerous places all over the state. Much has also been accomplished in the way of securing attention to the college at the annual meetings of all the Associations, and by keeping the subject before the people through the Baptist newspapers that circulate through the state. A good many hundred dollars have been added to the endowment directly through the agency of this association.

In 1862 a permanent Committee on Necrólogy was appointed, and since then suitable obituary notices of deceased members have been made part of the records of the Society of Alumni.

The various literary entertainments that have been furnished by the society up to the present week are as follows :

In 1856—Address by the Rev. F. J. Martin : subject unknown.

In 1857—Address by the Rev. J. S. Read : subject, "The Analysis of Language."

In 1858—Address by the Rev. T. H. Ball : subject, "The Position of the Christian Scholar."

In 1859—Orator and Alternate both failed.

In 1860—Address by the Rev. D. J. Huston : "Some of the Characteristics Essential to Success in the More Important Enterprises."

In 1860—History of Franklin College. By Prof. J. S. Hougham. First Chapter.

In 1861—History of Franklin College. By Prof. J. S. Hougham. Second Chapter.

In 1862—Address by A. J. Vawter : "True Religion and

Sound Learning Intimately Connected and Mutually Dependent."

In 1862—History of Franklin College. By Prof. J. S. Hougham. Third Chapter.

In 1863—History of Franklin College. By Prof. J. S. Hougham. Fourth Chapter.

In 1870—Address by the Hon. G. W. Grubbs: subject, "The Harmony of Science and Religion."

In 1874—Address by Prof. C. H. Hall: "The Poetry of Life."

In 1876—Address by the Rev. A. Ogle: "Religion and Education the Necessary Factors in Personal and Social Development."

In 1877—Address by the Hon. D. P. Baldwin: "A Lawyer's Readings in the Evidences of Christianity."

In 1878—Address by the Hon. Cas. Byfield: "Defects and Excellencies of American Education and Laws."

In 1879—Address by the Rev. G. H. Elgin: "The New Era of High Christian Education."

In 1880—An address by the Rev. J. K. Howard in behalf of our students who died in the country's service.

In 1880—Address by Mrs. Viola Edwards: "Spain Under Philip II."

In 1880—Poem by N. C. Smith: "A Summer Vacation."

In 1881—Address by the Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D.: "A Call for Men."

In 1881—Poem by Prof. C. H. Hall: "The Hopelessness of Unbelief."

In 1882—Address by the Rev. J. R. Edwards: "The Relation of Religion to Morality."

In 1883—Address by the Rev. J. K. Howard: "The Elements of a Practical Education."

In 1884—Address by the Hon. G. W. Grubbs: "The Noble Life and How to Live it."

In 1884—Poem by Mrs. Viola P. Edwards: "Penelope's Web."

In 1884—Historical Sketch of the Alumni and Society of Alumni. By B. Wallace, M. D.

About the year 1877 the society began having under its

control the public dinner of commencement week. The Alumni dinner has become a fixed institution, and perhaps the most interesting—certainly the most satisfying—occasion of the whole week. I hope you will all be there Thursday and prove it.

May it be the privilege of many of our children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren to participate in the exercises of commencement week, 1934, and may the buildings and endowments and appliances of every kind be far in advance of our most enthusiastic dreams.

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#### CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALUMNI.

1847.

John W. Dame, classical.

1849.

Martin B. Phares (deceased), classical,  
Wm. E. Threlkeld (deceased), classical,  
James S. Read, classical.

1850.

Timothy H. Ball, classical,      Arthur Brittan, classical,  
James H. Vawter (deceased), classical.

1855.

Jas. D. P. Hungate, classical,      Philemon C. Vawter, classical.

1856.

Jeremiah Brumback, classical,      Francis M. Furgason, classical,  
Daniel Trickler, classical.

1858.

William Hill, classical,      Abram B. Martin, classical,  
Jeremiah H. Smith, classical,      Francis G. Lukens, scientific.

1860.

Simpson Burton (dec'd), class'l,      Casabianca Byfield, classical,  
Barnett Wallace, classical,      Tyre L. Hanna, scientific.

1861.

Benjamin Franklin Adkins, classical,  
George Washington Grubbs, classical,  
William Harrison McCoy, classical,  
Thomas Jefferson Morgan, classical,  
John Williamson Potter, classical,  
William Taylor Stott, classical.

1862.

Lorenzo W. Billingsley, classical,  
Wiley G. Burton (deceased), classical.

1874.

Miss Prudence G. Hougham (now Mrs. Hall), scientific,  
Miss Viola Parks (now Mrs. Edwards), scientific,  
Miss Theodosia Parks (now Mrs. Hall), scientific,  
George H. Taylor (deceased), classical.

1875.

Gaddis H. Elgin.

1877.

John R. Edwards, classical,      Clement Hall, classical,  
Newberry J. Howe, classical,      James A. Wood, classical,  
                         Clarence N. Hall, scientific.

1878

Lewis C. Hoppell, classical,      David A. Owen, classical,  
                         Nimrod C. Smith, classical.

1879.

Christopher C. Hinkle, scientific, James L. Matthews, classical,  
Calvin McCormick, classical,      Geenup Sexson, classical.

1880.

Charles Boaz, classical,      Aaron W. Snider, classical,  
Wm. C. Thompson, classical,      Miss Lessie I. Wallace (dec'd,  
                         Mrs. Brewster), classical.

1881.

Frank F. Moore, classical,      John Mugg, classical,  
                         Edward L. Stevenson, classical.

1882.

Jesse Overstreet, classical, Miss Lillian Thompson, scientific,  
James B. Thomas, classical.

1883.

Elmer E. Stevenson, classical, Miss Kittie E. Palmer, scientific.

1884.

Robert A. Brown, classical, Charles F. Remy, scientific,  
Samuel H. Thompson, classical, Sanford P. Smith, classical.

## INSTRUCTORS FOR THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

## IN THE "MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTE."

A. F. Tilton,	1837-40	Julia Robinson,	1841-43
Rev. A. R. Hinckley,	1837-38	Rev. G. C. Chandler,	1843-44
T. J. Cottingham,	1839-41	Rev. Wm. Brand,	1843-44
W. J. Robinson.	1841-43		

## IN THE COLLEGE.

## PRESIDENTS.

Rev. G. C. Chandler, D.D.,	1844-50	Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,	1870-72
Rev. S. Bailey, D.D., LL.D.,	1852-62	Rev. W. T. Stott, D. D.,	1872-84

## PROFESSORS.

Rev. Wm. Brand, D. D.,	1844-55	Rev. J. E. Walter, A. M.,	1869-73
Rev. J. B. Tisdale,	1846-47	Miss R. J. Thompson,	1872-84
Rev. J. Berry,	1847-48	Rev. T. R. Palmer, D.D.,	1875-76
J. S. Hougham, LL. D.,	1848-63	J. W. Moncrief, A. M.,	
M. Bailey, A. M.,	1853-58		1875-79, 1881-84
J. Brumback, A. M.,	1858-64	Rev. C. H. Hall, B. D.,	1875-84
Rev. W. Hill, A. M.,	1867-69	G. E. Bailey, Ph. D.,	1878-79
Rev. J. H. Smith, A. M.,	1867-69	A. B. Chaffee, A. M.,	1879-84
Rev. W. T. Stott, D. D.,	1869-72	D. A. Owen, A. M.,	1881-84
Rev. F. W. Brown, A. M.,	1869-71		

## TUTORS.

G. W. Keith,	1847-48	Mrs. M. A. Fisher,	1869-72
A. J. Vawter, A. M.,	1848-49	A. J. Teed, A. M.,	1871-72
J. W. Dame, A. M.,	1848-56	J. W. Moncrief, A. M.,	1872-75
J. Brumback, A. M.,	1856-58	E. S. Hopkins, A. M.,	1873-74

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F. M. Furgason, A. M.,	1856-64	Mrs. T. (Parks) Hall, M. S.,	1874-75
B. Wallace, A. M., M. D.,	1860-64	D. A. Owen, A. M.,	1879-80
Rev. F. J. Martin,	1863-64	W. C. Thompson, A. M.,	1880-81

## INSTRUCTORS IN PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Mrs. M. L. (Wagner) Debolt,	Mrs. M. M. (Bettys) McPherron,	1869-72
1867-69	Mrs. A. R. Stott,	1872-84

## INSTRUCTORS IN MUSIC.

S. W. Martin,	1867-69	Mrs. E. L. (Heustis) Reddish,	1875-77
Mrs. M. (Allen) Stimson,	1869-72	J. M. Dungan,	1877-80, 1881-84
Mrs. A. (Allen) Meigs,	1872-73	Mrs. L. C. Chaffee,	1880-81



# Penelope's Web.

THE ALUMNI POEM.



By Mrs. Viola Parks Edwards, Bedford.

A theme I have chose from a legend of old,  
That story of woe which old Homer has told,  
How Troy was destroyed and Ulysses set sail  
For home and his country. His fleet met a gale,  
And, drove from its course, such ill-fortune befell,  
The crew were unable the fate to repel.  
The gallant old navy went down in the sea,  
The mariners lost, from which sad tragedy  
Ulysses alone on an island survived,  
To wander and dream o'er what he'd outlived,  
And long for his home with a longing so sad,  
No pleasure nor beauty could make his heart glad.  
Enchantress nor song, how enticing soe'er,  
Could stifle that sorrow for what was more dear.  
The sounds which were borne on the wind and the wave  
Possessed an allurements none other could have;  
The music which rang in the sea-shell's deep heart,  
The roar and the ripple of waves drove apart,  
The whisp'rings of forests on his native shore,  
And voices which lingered in mem'ry evermore,  
Would drown other songs, though of strange and sweet art.  
He longed for Penelope, wife of his heart.  
She waited in grief and in loneliness drear  
Her lord's long return from his voyage severe,  
Till pressed by new suitors, she scarce could defer.  
Their urged importunities, by strange device,  
She sought to delay, daring not to dismiss,  
By begging the suitors to give to her leave  
And time, first a shroud for her father to weave,  
Ere she their proposals to wed should receive.  
So all through the day she would weave her strange web,  
Hope e'er rising high, but to fall at low ebb;  
When night with her stars brought no hope nor release,  
The woof she undid, so there'd be no increase,

And time would be gained by this wily caprice.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thus ran this old legend, by ages avowed,  
Of waiting, and hoping, and weaving, and shroud;  
Undoing at night the sad work of the day,  
Until the bright years of her life wore away.

\* \* \* \* \*

Shall we read the tale and forget then to see  
How strangely to life is the analogy?  
For who has not paused, midst the whirl and the strife,  
To bury his dead and to lead a new life,—  
Or checked the wild laughter with sorrow so dumb,  
To shroud a dead hope, and to fashion a tomb?  
Ah! whose aspirations, which once rose so high,  
Have not paled and fallen, like stars from the sky,  
In oblivion's dark grave, as a dead prophesy?  
Whose path is not strewn with the crushed rosebuds  
Which decked the small graves in sweet beatitudes,—  
Or with white lilies, broke like alabaster cups,  
As off'rings to the dead, which ensweet living hopes?  
Is there yet a heart light and so fancy-free,  
Which hope lifts and buoys, like the tides of the sea,—  
Which mourns ne'er in sorrow, nor weeps o'er a grave,  
Nor wraps in a shroud treasures dear the world gave?  
A white angel sits at the door of the tomb,  
To unwrap the dead and to scatter the gloom;  
To give resurrection, from Heaven has come,  
To broken, lost effort, and hopes fallen low,  
To place them on high, that man might see and know  
Their purpose and mission, now clearly revealed,  
Which tears and despondency wholly concealed.  
'Tis Love in disguise, and Mercy's strange mode  
To allure man to Heaven and point him to God.  
The world, as it sweeps on its gigantic course,  
Through time, revolution and war, must perforce  
Stop in its speed, and its whirl, and its roar,  
Though the field be not won and the battle not o'er,  
To bury her heroes, their loss to deplore;  
And her fallen braves with the flag to enshroud,  
While a nation, with footsteps so solemn and proud,  
March to the grave by a grand sorrow bowed.  
The world's battle-fields mark the pauses she's made;  
New epochs begin where the monument's laid  
Of leaders in the van in the march of events,

Who fell, martyr-like, 'neath the foe's battlements.  
 The soil of old England, and the Continent, too,  
 By old battle-fields is scarred and seamed through;  
 By Marathon, Hastings and dread Waterloo.  
 In great pilgrimages of armies she marched  
 The long mediæval years through, till she reached  
 And bowed around Christ's holy sepulchre, void;  
 The "Cross and Crusade" was her watchword and guide.  
 Our country so free in her progress may halt  
 At graves of her fall'n, at the tomb and the vault,  
 To shroud the brave thousands who fell on the fields  
 Of Brandywine, Lundy's Lane,—ah, what appeals!—  
 Of Vicksburg, and Gettysburg, and Murfreesboro, too;  
 The price that they cost, how few ever knew!  
 The blood and the deeds of our brave boys in blue.

\* \* \* \* \*

The surge of events then rolled on but to end  
 In tragedy dark, none could scarce comprehend.  
 The Nation rocked back and her armies stood still,  
 Struck dumb by the shock, and pierced through by the thrill  
 Of the cry which went up over all the broad land:  
 "Our President's dead, struck down by the hand  
 Of Booth, the assassin, who shot where he planned."  
 The flags drooped at half-mast as they stood out to sea;  
 The muffled drum beat a slow, sad melody.  
 Our country in grief paused to shroud and entomb,  
 And wreath the dark bier with the laurel's bright bloom.  
 The grave was closed up, like the vortex at sea,  
 By the flood of new issues, and the tide's energy.  
 The Nation sailed on, with her banners afloat,  
 And lifted herself off the rocks which she smote,  
 And rode o'er the billows which broke 'gainst her hull,  
 And rescued herself by a force wonderful;  
 Till the sea's hidden treachery snapped cable and chain,  
 Her mast-head fell splintered and broken again;  
 Again came the cry of her terrified crew,  
 Again bowed a Nation, her grief to renew,  
 Again the assassin her President slew.  
 For Garfield lay dead, and his country in gloom  
 Paused to weave him a shroud, and to hew out a tomb  
 Befitting the slain and his sad martyrdom.

\* \* \* \* \*

The legend another sad phase may present,  
 Which finds an analogy quite pertinent  
 In life, and life's restless and sad discontent.

Penelope weaving on her web all the day,  
 Unraveled at night, and the woof threw away,  
 Despising the work, and unfinished it lay.  
 Ah! who has not toiled with great fervor and zest,  
 The glow and the ardor which burned in the breast  
 Illumining the task, which their own light impressed;  
 Till night, in her calmness so cold and so real,  
 O'ershadowed the glare of the day, to reveal  
 How fruitless the toil, how misspent was the zeal?  
 What days of strong effort and hope's burning thrill  
 Have ended in night, and her gloom and her chill!  
 Ah! how have all spun and have wove all the day,  
 To skillfully mingle, midst somber and gray,  
 The gold threads and sunbeams they caught on the way:  
 To fashion the warp and the woof of their lives  
 In beautiful webs, such as free fancy weaves!  
 When night hushed the clatter which deadened the sense,  
 Distracting the judgment from wiser intents;  
 Her silence revealing the sweeter, small sounds,  
 Which speak to the innermost soul in rich tones.  
 Her soft and mysterious light then reveals  
 To the soul blots and blemishes the soul only feels,  
 Which day from the eye so strangely conceals.  
 For night's meditation and silent review,  
 Prove vain and all unsatisfactory, too,  
 The work which had cost so much effort to do.  
 Then, with trembling fingers, hearts hopeless and sad,  
 They stop to unravel the tangles they made;  
 To undo the whole web which at first seemed so bright,  
 Beginning again with the morn's newer light.  
 The idols once worshiped devoutly and true,  
 Whose shrine bore the off'rings which love would renew.  
 The after years mar with the mould of neglect.  
 Their pure whiteness gone, how plain to detect  
 They were but of clay, fit to break and reject.  
 Moulding, and carving, and mounting to-day  
 Rejecting with scorn, on the morn's survey;  
 Iconoclasts all, broken forms strew our way.  
 Life's great and broad altar-steps covered and strewn.  
 Are with the idols which we have thrown down.  
 In fronting the mysteries met on the way,  
 The claims and allurements one can not gainsay,  
 The hopes, disappointments encountered each day,  
 How hard to take up, with a steady, true hand,

The thread of existence and weave, as we planned,  
 Life's web, smooth and even in every strand.  
 So much to undo and weave over again,  
 Each night bringing weariness and bitter pain.  
 With questioning gaze in the darkness we peer,  
 And find naught but darkness, impenetrable, drear.  
 Ah! what graver faces the hours of the night  
 Turn toward us then, than when circling through light.  
 The sweet, shutting flowers bend their heads to receive  
 The kiss of the dew, benediction of eve.  
 O Night, what a purpose, so holy and true,  
 You nurse in your bosom, so calm and so blue,  
 As you, in your soft and dark mantle, enfold  
 A great, sleeping world, by the stars patrolled;  
 In whose deep'ning gloom one may think all alone,  
 And weep all unseen o'er the hope that has flown,  
 And pray all unheard, save by God on his throne.  
 'Twas night when the Savior Gethsemane sought,  
 And prayed to the Godhead if he would not  
 Let the cup pass. But the darkness was still,  
 The solitude mute. He was left to fulfill  
 The promise of God; such atonement seemed  
 God's way. A lost world was redeemed.  
 Life's weavers pass nights of sad watchings, which bode  
 The day's coming grief; yet none dare ask of God  
 Why mortals must pass in his plan 'neath the rod.  
 The forehead of Christ bled and ached 'neath the thorns,  
 But a purpose divine was fulfilled, and the scorns  
 Of mockers were hushed. Sublime heights, if attained  
 To cross first Golgotha, 'twas planned and ordained.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 The day's bitter warfare is waged through the heat,  
 Sustaining a route here, and there a defeat,  
 Till night brings cessation, though the strife be not through,  
 And morn's bugle-call the same strife would renew,  
 And like the old warfare, where warriors slept  
 On their arms and their shields when the night-watch was kept,  
 The tented field guarded by the veteran Mars,  
 Whose bright, blazing helmet led her cohort of stars.  
 When the fight has been fought and night's deep'ning gloom  
 And lengthening shadows across the field come,  
 The spared chieftain enters alone his far tent,  
 And drops its long curtain, with serious intent,  
 'Tween him and the great white encampment without;

And asks of his soul, with that questioning doubt,  
 If the sacrifice made had been needed or not.  
 What a time to review, to regret and reflect,  
 So vividly now comes that act of neglect;  
 That lost opportunity, wasted, spent zeal,  
 That moment of destiny, whose strange appeal  
 Was unheard till it passed, and its echoes came back,  
 And with the wind's moaning and whisp'ring voice spake.  
 In life there are moments of quickening thrill,  
 Which only the deep, inmost soul can e'er feel,  
 Of swelling emotion, whose high surges sweep  
 O'er the soul, leaving floodmarks so high and so deep.  
 No future scarce reaches again, and the heart  
 Feels cheated, betrayed in its righteous desert,  
 And asks the fulfillment of pledges and dreams,  
 Which life, ne'er so promiseful, seldom redeems.  
 Then with outstretched hand, like Penelope's art,  
 So much is torn up, the unsatisfied heart  
 Builds a future of fragments, complete in no part.

\* \* \* \* \*

Penelope weaving and waiting through years.  
 How like many lives and their checkered careers,  
 With plans unmatured, and designs unfulfilled,  
 Of working, and then tearing down to rebuild,  
 Of wrestling with fate, and yet unreconciled.  
 Perpetual, yet vain efforts till up each year;  
 The end unattained, waited for, how sincere!  
 Till blinded by tears from the depths of despair.  
 Like Moses of old leading on the grand march,  
 The promise of God writ on high heaven's arch,  
 Awaiting for years the fulfillment of hope,  
 Then shut out at last, and from Nebo's high top,  
 A distant, far view of that loved promised land  
 Was all that was given, he touched, ne'er attained,  
 And died. He was laid in the grave by God's hand.  
 The day's glare and sunshine reveal to our sight,  
 Her penciling sunbeams outline with their light  
 The shadow which follows, its form and its hue,  
 Follows like a warning all the day through,  
 Till lost in the wide, deeper darkness of night;  
 Penumbra which blends with the darkness the light,  
 Surrounding, concealing the approaching sure fate,  
 As we walk in the light but to weave and to wait.  
 The years, sweeping on through their cycle of time,

Completing youth's round, and then passing life's prime,  
 Are filled with the weaving of round after round  
 Life's destiny; and waiting, though oft to despond,  
 Still waiting, ne'er attaining, hope lies beyond.  
 The past lies forgotten and lost to the view,  
 In grasping the future, inviting and new;  
 So worthless it seemed, when reached and attained,  
 Though earnestly toiled for and longed for till gained.  
 Yet no effort true, nor toil spent with true aim,  
 Is lost to the weaver, though unfinished the scheme.  
 Each deed, every life has a mission to fill  
 In building the future of the world; time will  
 The purpose, now hidden, then clearly reveal,  
 Of triumphs, reverses, and work incomplete,  
 The weaving, and waiting, and hoping so great.  
 No life of the millions, not one is e'er lost,  
 Though weak, and no power of its own can boast.  
 The dew-drop so tiny reflects in its face  
 Heav'n's beauty and brightness, each star in its place;  
 And atoms make up the great, broad universe.  
 The might of each life acting constant, its force  
 Uniting with others, is felt in the course  
 Of Eternity's roll, and the world's throbbing pulse  
 May stronger and steadier be for the impulse.  
 The past of each life is worth what it cost,  
 Though unsatisfactory, its worth is ne'er lost;  
 In deep, hallowed silence, then, lay it within  
 The tomb of true memory, and gently entwine  
 The violets, roses and sweet jassemine.

\* \* \* \* \*

Not every one weaves with a texture so fine  
 As Penelope's web, of the richest design;  
 Some coarser or finer, some dark and some bright,  
 Some hiding their hue until turned to the light;  
 All weavers of destiny are, and our lives  
 According as skill, opportunity gives,  
 The stamp and the mark of the weaver denote,  
 And prove if the soul be fine-fibered or not.  
 God fashioned the loom, and left man to go weave,  
 Whether shroud or a white bridal robe he would have,  
 To bury a lost and a ruined life,  
 Or wed him to angels, when through with the strife.  
 Life is a mystery; scarce can we see  
 What all of this weaving, and our web is to be,  
 So blindly we turn to the present, and grope

Through the future, to weave, and to wait, and to hope.  
 Ah! brave is the soul who can steadily face  
 To-day, and its off'rings, with boldness and grace.  
 A greater than Franklin is he who will dare  
 Go forth in the fiercest of life's tempest, there  
 To snatch from the bosom of the storm-cloud dark  
 The fire and electric light, whose flaming spark  
 May quicken the soul to activity new,  
 And, like the fabled fire which Prometheus once drew  
 From Heaven, and to mortals, despite the gods, gave,  
 May kindle aspirations for deeds noble, brave.

\* \* \* \* \*

Penelope stood, weaving day after day,  
 Before her great loom, there to watch and pray;  
 A shroud she did weave, to check Time in his stay.  
 Yet all unfulfilled when the night came on  
 Was the promise she 'd begged of the rising morn,  
 Till with desp'rate hand she undid what she 'd done.  
 The longing was writ in her sad, tearful eyes,  
 The sorrow of waiting was borne in disguise,  
 But ached in her heart, and was breathed in her sighs.  
 A picture of life in the abstract was she,  
 As printed, outlined by the strange chemistry  
 Of the prophet's great camera and imagery.  
 The past of each life, with its hopes and its aims,  
 Which lie unfulfilled, or are lost like vanished dreams,  
 Must be shrouded, entombed, while the pale altar flame  
 May hallow the future with its sacred gleam.  
 Each life has passed nights in review of its work,  
 In deep retrospection, shut in by her dark,  
 Deep solitude, when disenchanted the view,  
 So unsatisfactory, when seen through and through,  
 The wrench of the desperate hand will undo.  
 The unseen, although formless, takes form in the brain;  
 Its whispers entice, though again and again  
 The hand would reach forward, but ne'er could attain,  
 The echo of sorrow comes ringing again.  
 And all that is left is so meager and small,  
 And what is denied will impoverish all  
 Life's future, a dearth which no gift can enrich.  
 Desire and unrest goad forever, and such  
 Unsatisfied hearts, waiting on, feel a chill  
 Benumbing the brain and deadening the will.

\* \* \* \* \*



Go weave, is the cry which rings in the brain ;  
Go weave, the cry comes still again and again ;  
Go weave, the stars whisper and throw back the cry,  
Like kisses, as they sink and fall from the sky ;  
Go weave, writes the Sun, in words of burning light,  
As he on his throne rises to his great height,  
Then sinks. And the call is the whisper of night,  
Review and repent, with hand trembling with doubt,  
The faults and mistakes, if you can, ravel out.  
Make earnest the effort the knots to extract,  
And to disentangle from fancy hard fact.  
The night wind brings whispers again in tones sad  
As moans of the dove whose lost mate is found dead ;  
Soft whispers, go wait, weave and wait, only God  
Man's work can perfect, from mistakes bring forth good.  
To weave and enshroud, to undo and to wait,  
Midst tears and midst passionate yearning so great,  
Make up life's realities, though gilded with dreams,  
Which fancy and hope bathe in richest sunbeams.

# Jubilee Hymn.

By Rev. G. H. Elgin, A. M., Indianapolis.

TUNE, "AMERICA."

Loud let the trumpet sound,  
And all the hills resound  
Throughout the land;  
With notes of Jubilee  
Exalt the Trinity,  
For glorious liberty  
Of heart and hand.

For two-score years and ten  
Thy hand, O Lord, unseen,  
Hath led us on;  
Believing, true and brave,  
Our noble youth to save,  
Thy servants wrought and gave —  
Themselves, Thine own.

Behold what God hath wrought,  
Through teachers and through taught,  
For Church and State.  
Though some have gone before,  
To that eternal shore,  
Their works rise more and more,  
Enduring, great.

May every coming year  
More gracious still appear,  
Dear Lord, we pray;  
Oh, may our College stand,  
Enriched at thy command,  
To bless our state and land  
To endless day!

And when we've fought the fight,  
And faith is changed to sight,  
Gathered to Thee —  
Where taught by Christ alone,  
To know as we are known,  
Thy will shall then be done  
Eternally.

# GENERAL CATALOGUE

—OF—

## STUDENTS IN FRANKLIN COLLEGE

—FOR THE—

**First Fifty Years, up to and Including the Academic Year 1883-84.**

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EXPLANATORY NOTE.—This Catalogue is intended to be alphabetical, both as to the principal names and the initials. The names of those known to have died, are marked with a star. The figures indicate the last year of the student's attendance. The present address is given, if known; also, the address at the time the student died. Literary titles are indicated by the proper letters. The letter "*M*" designates those known to have been, or to be, in the ministry. "*Att'y*" designates those in the practice of law. "*M. D.*," is attached to the names of those who have taken a degree in medicine.

Married women have their present names in parenthesis.

Besides the names recorded here, there were at least three hundred and sixty-five students whose names nowhere occur. Probably twice as many students entered the various professions as the Catalogue would indicate.

It can not be hoped that the Catalogue is free from mistakes; the records were so brief and scarce. In the main it is correct.

W. T. STOTT.

N. Abbott, '45.

O. Abbott, '57.

— Adams, '58.

A. Adams, '43.

C. Adams, '84, - - - - - Covington, O.

F. Adams,\* '71, - - - - - Indianapolis.

G. W. Adams, '57.

J. H. Adams, '47.

P. Adams, '39.

S. W. Adams, '83, - - - - - Cleveland, O.

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W. H. Adams, '49.	
A. C. Adkins, '57.	
B. F. Adkins, A. B., A. M., M. D., '61,	- - Midford, Oregon.
C. Adkins, '59.	
M. V. B. Adkins, '56,	- - - - - Indianapolis.
T. A. Adkins, '55.	
W. H. Adkins, '55.	
Y. C. Alden,* '59,	- - - - - Herman.
C. Alexander (Lagrange), '79,	- - - - - Vinton, Iowa.
C. A. Alexander, '79,	- - - - - Franklin.
D. Alexander, '68.	
G. Alexander, '68.	
G. Alexander, '68.	
J. K. Alexander, '50.	
J. P. Allee, '70,	- - - - - Stilesville.
A. Allen, '70 (Meigs),	- - - - - Indianapolis.
B. F. Allen, '39,	- - - - - Des Moines, Iowa.
B. F. Allen, '46,	
D. Allen, '43.	
H. S. Allen, '71,	- - - - - Washington.
I. Allen, '49.	
J. Allen, '59.	
J. Allen, '39.	
J. Allen, '70 (Chamberlain),	- - - - - Humboldt, Kan.
J. Allen, '52.	
J. P. Allen,* '58.	
J. P. S. Allen, '71.	
J. S. Allen,	- - - - - Pendleton.
M. Allen, '71 (Stimson),	- - - - - Terre Haute.
M. A. Allen, '71.	
T. C. Allen,* '55.	
W. Allen, '54,	- - - M. D., - - Rochester, Minn.
W. A. Allen, '55.	
W. M. Allen, '43.	
I. Allison, '45.	
J. B. Amos, '78,	- - - - - Michigantown.
C. L. Anderson, '49,	- - - M. D.
W. H. Anderson, '61.	
A. Applegate, '48.	
A. D. Applegate, '49.	
J. Applegate, '56.	
W. M. Armstrong, '58.	
G. Arnold, '45.	
G. M. Arnold, '45.	
J. C. Ash, '80,	- - - - - Ottawa, Kan.

[illegible]

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F. Bass, '83,	- - - - -	Noah.
W. E. Bass, '84,	- - - - -	Noah.
T. C. Batchelor, '59,	- - - Att'y,	Vernon.
T. L. Bates, '58.		
W. Baxter, '71.		
C. Beall (Huston), '68,	- - - - -	Richmond.
W. Beall,* '68,	- - - - -	Franklin.
W. Bealls, '68.		
W. R. Beaman, '53.		
J. Beard, '63,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. E. Beard, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. G. Beard, '72.		
E. J. Beardsley, '83,	- - - - -	Dale.
G. M. Beckley, '49.		
J. Beebe, '72,	- - - - -	Whiteland.
G. M. Beechley, '48.		
W. Bell, '68.		
A. Benbow, '71.		
J. Benbow, '70.		
J. Benjamin,*	- - - M., Foreign Missionary,	Burmah.
D. Bennett, '51.		
W. Bennett, '49.		
M. Benton, '68.		
A. Bergen,	- - - - -	Franklin.
H. Bergen, '51.		
I. Bergen, '49.		
P. Bergen, '46.		
A. E. Betts, '80,	- - - - -	Middlefork.
R. A. Betts, (—), '70.		
W. C. Betts, '71,	- - - - -	Middlefork.
M. M. Bettys* (McPherron), '70,	- - - - -	Prairieton.
E. Bicknell,* '59,	- - - - -	Maria Creek.
H. M. Billingsley, '59,	- - - - -	Crawfordsville.
J. J. W. Billingsley, '50,	- Editor <i>Drainage Journal</i> ,	Indianapolis.
L. W. Billingsley, A. B., A. M., '62, Att'y,	- - -	Lincoln, Neb.
A. Bishop, '54.		
F. H. Blackledge, '70,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
C. H. Blanchard, '44,	- - - M.,	Wolcottville.
F. D. Bland, D. D., '44,	- - - M.,	Camden.
L. Blasdell, '57.		
L. C. Blasdell, '55.		
E. Blood, '63.		
J. Blunk, '62.		
A. Boaz,* '68.	- - - - -	Clifford.
C. Boaz, A. B., A. M., '80,	- - - M.,	Utica, Ill.

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C. Boaz,* '68,	- - - - -	Clifford.
M. Boaz, '76,	- - - - -	Peterville.
M. Boaz, '82,	- - - - -	Peterville.
S. Boaz, '76,	- - - - -	Clifford.
S. C. Boaz, '84,	- - - - -	Clifford.
J. W. Bodley, '54.		
L. Bolton, '56.		
W. S. Bondurant, '49.		
E. Bonham,* '75,	- - - - -	Wright.
E. Bonham, '82,	- - - - -	Wright.
C. Bonham, '75,	- - - - -	Wright.
E. A. Bonham, '76,	- - Sheriff Green County,	Bloomfield.
M. S. Bonham, '76,	- - - - -	Wright.
A. A. Boone, '57.		
D. R. Borland, '55.		
G. F. Boswell, '59.		
J. E. Boswell, '61,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
F. Bowen, '76,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. Bowen, '54.		
M. E. Bowen, '82,	- - - - -	Vincennes.
P. Boyer, '53.		
A. Brand, '68.		
J. S. Brand, '61.		
W. T. Brand, '54.		
E. J. Branham, '57.		
H. Branham, '52.		
H. C. Branham, '51.		
J. C. Branham, '57.		
J. V. Branham, '51.		
P. E. Branham, '59.		
W. Branham, '49.		
W. C. Branham, '44.		
L. Branson, '61.		
W. M. Breazeale, '51.		
W. H. Brevoort, '55.		
A. Brewer, '59.		
E. G. Brewer, '68.		
F. Brewer, '70,	- - - - -	Southport.
J. W. Brewer, '59.		
T. Brewer, '68.		
G. T. Bridges, '49.		
W. W. Bridgford, '70,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
I. M. Bridgman, '81,	- - - - -	Salem.
G. Bright, '49.		
M. Briney, '62.		





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L. P. Burke, '51.	
W. C. Burke, '50.	
G. Burnett, '60.	
J. Burnett, '55.	
J. Burns, '49.	
W. Burns, '51.	
I. Burr, '60.	
J. M. Burris, '59.	
L. C. Burt, '53.	
C. H. Burton, '71,	Att'y, - - - Petersburg.
C. W. Burton, '74,	- - - Abilene, Kan.
H. Burton, '70,	- - - Mitchell.
H. A. Burton, '71,	- - - Mitchell.
I. Burton, '61,	- - - Mitchell.
J. Burton, '59,	- - - Georgia.
J. A. Burton, '60,	- - - Mitchell.
J. R. Burton, '71,	Att'y, - - - Abilene, Kan.
J. W. Burton, '80,	- - - Georgia.
M. P. Burton, '72,	- - - Mitchell.
S. Burton,* A. B., A. M., '60,	M., - - - Mitchell.
W. G. Burton,* A. B., A. M., '62,	- - - Mitchell.
W. H. Burton, '71,	- - - Orleans.
Z. T. Burton, '73,	Att'y, - - - Washington, D. C.
L. A. Bush, '77,	- - - Walesboro.
J. T. M. Butler, '46.	
T. W. Butterworth, '60,	- - - Laporte.
S. Bybee, '80,	- - - Kewana.
D. Byers, '50.	
J. Byers, '50.	
N. Byers, '50.	
C. Byfield, '68,	- - - Franklin.
C. Byfield, A. B., A. M., '60,	Att'y, - - - Indianapolis.
H. Byfield, '55,	- - - Alder, Col.
J. W. Caffyn, '50,	- - - Cobb's Fork.
T. Calloway, '54,	- - - Madison.
J. P. Calver, '44.	
N. B. Calver, '44.	
L. Campbell, '46.	
R. M. Campbell, '83,	- - - Willshire, O.
W. H. Campbell, '61.	
J. S. Carle, '71,	- - - Indianapolis.
W. H. Carleton, '50.	
J. Carnine, '78,	- - - Franklin.
G. W. Carothers, '79,	- - - Trinity Springs.

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J. Carson, '53,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. F. Carson, '45.		
C. A. Carter (Applewhite), '70,	- - - - -	Brownstown.
C. M. Carter, '82,	- - - M., - - -	Livonia.
G. T. Carter, '61.		
J. A. Carter, '72.		
J. H. Carter, '70,	- - - M. D., - - -	Needham Station.
J. M. Carter, '73.		
J. W. Carter, '56.		
M. H. Carter, '56.		
S. F. Carter, '70.		
A. Casper (Wood), '73,	- - - - -	Concordia, Kan.
C. F. Casper (Harvey), '80,	- - - Foreign Missionary, - - -	Africa.
E. Casper (Rice), '80,	- - - - -	West Liberty, Ill.
J. W. Cass, '62.		
H. Catey, '56,	- - - - -	Leesburg.
J. Cavette, '44.		
J. E. T. Cavette, '45.		
E. T. Chaffee, '62,	- - - - -	Hartford City.
W. C. Chaffee, '56,	- - - M. D., - - -	Huntington.
J. V. Chaille, '77,	- - - - -	Lebanon.
U. M. Chaille, A. B., A. M., '72,		
	Business Manager <i>Indiana Baptist</i> , Indianapolis.	
G. B. Chambers, '45.		
J. Chambers, '70 (Moore),	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
J. M. Chambers, '54.		
S. N. Chambers, '60.	- - - Att'y, - - -	Vincennes.
W. Chambers, '78,	- - - - -	Franklin.
O. Charleton,	- - - - -	Lebanon.
T. J. Chariton, '63,	Superintendent House of Correction, Plainfield.	
W. Cheatwood, '60.		
W. W. Cheshire, '54.		
J. Y. Chestnut, '68.		
— Chinn, '47.		
J. P. Chinn, '48.		
J. Chinoweth, '59.		
C. Chittenden, '81,	- - - - -	Anderson.
S. Chord, '80,	- - - - -	Spencer.
F. D. Churchill, '81,	- - - Superintendent Schools,	Aurora.
D. R. Clark, '54.		
E. Clark, '70,	- - - - -	Franklin.
E. Clark, '68.		
E. A. Clark (Ensley), '76,	- - - - -	Columbus.
E. W. Clark, '56.		
G. E. Clark, '76,	- - - - -	Columbus.



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[illegible]

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N. Culver, '45.	
J. Cummingore, '46.	
W. Cummings, '50.	
F. B. Cunningham, '68.	
J. Cunningham, '61.	
J. Cunningham, '68.	
J. H. Cunningham, '68.	
O D. Cunningham, '76,	- - - - - Florence.
W. H. Curry, '71.	
E. Curtis, '71,	- - - - - Conn's Creek.
J. Curtis, '68.	
J. L. Curtis, '70.	
L. J. Curtis, '84,	- - - - - Aurora.
W. Curtis, '54.	
J. R. Cushing, '74,	- - - - - Boggstown.
E. Cutler, '53.	
J. W. Cutler, '53.	
J. Cutsinger, '77,	- - - - - Franklin.
S. Daily, '43.	
C. Dale, '57,	- - - - - Laporte.
C. F. Dame, A. B., A. M., '75	M., - - - - - Edinburg.
J. W. Dame, A. B., A. M., '47,	- - - - - Edinburg.
J. M. Daniel, A. B., '71,	- - - - - Troy.
F. Daughters, '52	
W. Daughters, '53.	
G. F. David, '59.	
J. C. Davidson, '54.	
B. Davis, '50.	
B. C. Davis, '70.	
E. H. Davis, '54,	- - - - - Aurora.
L. Davis, '56.	
L. T. Davis, '55.	
M. H. Davis, '67.	
W. E. Davis, '50.	
W. G. Davis.	
W. J. Davis, '56.	
B. Dawson, '52.	
F. B. Day, '83,	- - - - - Franklin.
M. Day, '61.	
W. G. Day, '78,	- - - - - Chicago, Ill.
G. H. Deacon, '74,	- - - - - Hartsville.
D. G. Dean, '84,	- - - - - Clifford.
H. Dean, '83,	- - - - - Columbus.

J. R. Deckard, '70,	-	-	M.,	-	-	Bismarck, Dak.
S. A. Decard, '70,	-	-	-	-	-	Bismarck, Dak.
C. E. Dekrich, '77,	-	-	-	-	-	Jeffersonville.
J. V. Deer, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
D. M. Demaree, '63.						
C. Demorest, '55.						
T. H. B. Denham, '53,	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus.
J. W. Deputy, '51.						
L. Dershanski, '83,	-	-	M.,	-	-	Louisville, Ky.
J. M. Dill, '58,	-	-	Att'y,	-	-	Bellevue, Ill.
W. A. Dilliner, '77,	-	-	-	-	-	Southport.
A. G. Dillon.						
A. J. Dillon, '80,	-	-	-	-	-	Maxinkuckee.
E. Dillon, '68.						
W. A. Dillon, '72.						
— Disbrow, 44.						
H. C. Dismore, '71.						
O. Ditmars, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
A. A. Dixon, '79,	-	-	-	-	-	Westport.
W. H. Dixon, '56.						
T. Todd, '68.						
M. Dodge, '78,	-	-	-	-	-	Little Rock, Ark.
M. E. Donahey (Jennings), '81,	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
W. Donley, '57,	-	-	-	-	-	Michigan City.
J. G. Donnell, '52.						
M. Donnell, '68.						
O. Donnell, '68.						
O. Donnell,* '82,	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
T. C. Donnell, '74,	-	-	M. D.,	-	-	Franklin.
J. C. Donough, '73.						
A. N. Dooley (Boaz), '70,	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus.
J. Dooley, '68,	-	-	-	-	-	Noblesville.
F. P. Dooley (Read), '77,	-	-	-	-	-	Vernon.
S. Dorrell, '73.						
J. Doss* (Ergenbright), '71.						
J. M. Doss,* '68,	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
H. Doster, '62,	-	-	M. D.,	-	-	Poneto.
J. W. Dougherty, '80,	-	-	-	-	-	Walesboro.
W. P. Douthitt, '51.						
L. U. Downey, '74,	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
H. G. Downing, '76,	-	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis.
J. F. Downing, '77,	-	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis.
M. A. Downing, '55,	-	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis.
P. A. Doyel, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	Brown's Valley.

W. H. Drake, '49.	
A. Duckwall (—), '80.	Bunker Hill.
I. B. Duckwall (—), '80.	Bunker Hill.
A. W. Duncan.	
H. A. Duncan, '83.	Franklin.
L. E. Duncan, '82.	M., Lexington, N. C.
L. K. Duncan, '70.	
P. O. Duncan, '83.	Russiaville.
C. H. Dungan.	Franklin.
D. Dungan, '78.	Franklin.
D. M. Dungan, '84.	Franklin.
E. A. Dungan, '84.	Castleton.
E. A. Dungan, '84.	Rockland.
E. F. Dungan, '82.	Franklin.
J. M. Dungan, '68.	Professor of Music, Franklin College, Franklin.
A. Dunlap, '68.	
F. Dunlap, '78.	Franklin.
L. A. Dunlap (Brown), '70.	Franklin.
W. L. Dunlap, '53.	Franklin.
M. Dunn, '68.	
O. Dunn, '68.	Franklin.
W. M. Dunn, '56.	
R. C. Dunnington, '70.	
C. A. Eastburn, '50.	
S. Eastburn, '53.	
S. Easterday, '59.	
J. A. Eaton, '49.	
J. H. Eaton, '48.	
M. S. Eaton, '61.	
V. A. Eaton (Bergen), '78.	Petersburg.
W. H. Eaton, '50.	
W. S. Eaton.	
S. B. Eccles, '78.	Franklin.
F. C. Eddelman, D. D. S., '59.	Greensburg.
S. Edgar, '45.	
B. G. Edmundson, '50.	Clayton.
J. M. Edmundson, '54.	
C. C. Edwards, '76.	M., Greensburg.
E. C. Edwards (Churchill), '75.	Aurora.
H. H. Edwards, '75.	Att'y, Bedford.
H. H. Edwards, '84.	Wilbur, Neb.
J. R. Edwards, A. B., A. M., B. D., '77.	M., Anthony, Kan.
T. D. Edwards, '84.	Cleveland, O.
H. Eitel, '71.	Indianapolis.



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R. B. Eldridge, '61.	
W. G. Eldridge, '59.	
G. H. Elgin, A. B., A. M., '75, M., Editor <i>Indiana Baptist</i> , Indianapolis.	
W. Elgin, '82,	Claysville.
W. Elgin, A. M., D. D., '62,	M., Indianapolis.
L. J. Elliot, '47.	
P. Elliott, '68.	
R. P. Elliott, '61.	
E. Ellis, '78,	Franklin.
J. Ellis, '53.	
K. Ellis (Smith), '78,	Franklin.
M. Ellis, '51.	
B. H. Ellison, '47.	
I. N. Ellison, '46.	
W. T. Elston, '43.	
P. M. Elwell, '84,	Brookville.
A. Ennis, '57,	Att'y, Topeka, Kan.
O. P. Ergenbright, '68.	
F. D. Erwin, '53.	
J. Erwin, '56.	
A. Essex, '83.	Hope.
A. J. Essex, '59,	M., Clifton, Kan.
E. Essex, '81,	Clifton, Kan.
F. E. Essex, '81,	Clifton, Kan.
H. B. Essex, '81,	Columbus.
F. D. Etter, '80,	Union Village.
F. Eubank, '79,	Adams.
F. Evans, '78,	Franklin.
J. Evans, '73.	
F. M. Ewing, '71.	
L. Ewing, '50.	
W. J. Ewing, '50.	
F. M. Fain, '46.	
A. Farley (Bridgman),	Salem.
C. Farmbrough, '84,	Boggestown.
M. A. Farmbrough, '84,	Boggestown.
E. G. Farmer, '75,	Whiteland.
— Farrington, '50.	
R. L. Farris, '73,	Bargersville.
P. H. Faulk, '84,	M., Park.
T. H. Featheringill, '73,	Franklin.
W. Featheringill, '83.	
W. Fenwick, '55.	
A. Ferguson, '72.	

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A. B. Ferguson, '72.		
J. W. Fesler, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
W. H. Fesler, '59,	- - - - -	Morgantown.
A. F. Ferris, '84,	- - - - -	Fairland.
E. P. Ferris, '55,	- - - - -	Shelbyville.
S. G. Fetroe, '83,	- - - - -	Coal City.
G. Fickle, '57.		
C. Field, '64.		
H. L. Field, A. B., A. M., '50,	M., -	Eaton Rapids, Mich.
J. Field, '53.		
H. B. Finch, * '53.		
H. C. Finch, '53.		
J. A. Finch, A. B., A. M., '58,	Att'y, - - -	Indianapolis.
R. Finch, '39.		
J. F. Firman, '53.		
H. C. Firth, '63.		
W. Firth, '57.		
J. Fish, '59.		
A. Fisher, '84,	- - - - -	Urmeyville.
E. Fisher, '84,	- - - - -	Urmeyville.
I. J. Fisher, '79,	- - - - -	Whiteland.
J. A. Fisher, '55.		
J. B. Fisher, '53.		
J. D. Fisher, '76,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
J. E. Fisher.		
J. T. Fisher, '50,		
H. C. Fisher.		
M. A. Fisher, '84,	- - - - -	Urmeyville.
O. Fisler, '68.		
D. Fitzgerald, M. D., * '49.		
D. A. Fitzgerald, '61.		
S. A. Fitzgerald, * '59.		
W. Fitzpatrick, '44.		
C. Fletcher, '55.		
I. M. Fletcher, '54,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
I. M. Fletcher, '56.	-	
J. Fletcher, '50.		
J. Fletcher, '50.		
J. Fletcher, '68,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
J. O. Fletcher, '55.		
J. P. Fletcher.		
L. Fletcher, '68.		
L. W. Fletcher, '48,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.

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M. Fletcher.	
M. J. Fletcher,* (Wilson), '72,	Franklin.
A. L. Fogel, '84,	Shelbyville.
D. Fonner, '78,	Poe.
J. W. Fonner, '75,	Poe.
F. Ford, '49.	
H. Forrest, '62.	
S. Forsee,* '50.	
S. S. Forsee, '51.	
E. Forsythe, '68.	
J. Forsythe, '71.	
J. T. Forsythe.	
M. S. Forsythe, '68,	Trafalgar.
R. F. Forsythe,* '75,	Trafalgar.
T. Forsythe,* '60,	Franklin.
T. J. Forsythe, '71,	Trafalgar.
J. Foster, '47.	
W. J. Foster, '47.	
C. Foxworthy.	
C. W. Foxworthy, 49.	
C. Frady, '44.	
J. Frame, '55.	
M. J. Franco, '57.	
A. M. Francis, '84,	Fairland.
M. Frask, 62.	
B. Frazier, '83,	Mattoon, Ill.
J. H. Frazier, '49.	
M. Frazier, '78,	Mattoon, Ill.
A. Freeman, '61.	
M. E. Freeman, '71,	Lawrence.
A. B. French, '56,	
C. H. French, '49.	
M. French.	
A. Furgason, 57.	
A. C. Furgason, 59.	
F. M. Furgason, A. B., A. M., '56,	Kansas City, Mo.
J. M. Furgason, '60.	
W. Furgason, '60.	
S. Gabbert, '63,	Columbus.
W. Gabbert, '71,	Columbus.
O. Gaddy, '70,	M. D., Paris.
G. C. Gaines, '61.	
G. T. Gaines, '60.	
W. Gaines, '57.	

W. C. Gaines, '61.			
H. N. Gant, '84,	-	-	Columbus.
G. W. Garnhart, '60,	-	-	Kingsbury.
B. F. Garr, '56.			
A. Garrett, '64.			
G. M. Garrison, '55.			
G. W. Garrison, '54.			
R. T. Garrison, '44.			
J. F. Gartin, '83,	-	-	Clifty.
J. G. Gartin.			
W. H. Gartin, 71.			
J. D. Garvin, '70.			
R. W. Garvin (—), '73.			
I. M. Gary (Jolly), '75,	-	-	Ashland, Ky.
F. B. George, '82,	-	-	Indianapolis
F. J. George, '84,	-	-	North Madison.
J. M. George, '57,	-	-	Paoli, Kan.
M. George, '52.			
A. Gex, '52.			
L. Gex, '82,	-	-	Ghent, Ky.
L. C. Gex, '51.			
L. O. Gex, '50.			
S. Gex, '45.			
H. Gibben, '47.			
D. E. Gibbs,* '68.			
J. Gibbs, '68.			
A. Gibson, '68.			
R. W. Gibson, '51.			
J. M. Gilchrist, '71.			
G. M. Gilcrees, '56.			
J. W. Gilcrees, '54.			
W. E. Gilcrees, '48.			
G. M. Gill, '49.			
T. Gill, '61.			
F. L. Gillaspy, '82,	-	M.,	Crothersville.
J. H. Gillaspy, '81,	-	M.,	Taylor, Texas.
W. C. Gilmore, '70.			
F. S. Girard, '83,	-	-	Burnett's Creek.
O. H. Gish, '60.			
J. Givan,* '42,	-	M.,	Sparta.
J. Givan, '60.			
N. M. Givan, '61,	-	Att'y (Judge),	Harrisonville, Mo.
N. S. Givan, '56,	-	Att'y (Judge),	Lawrenceburg.
P. M. Givan, '55.			

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H. Givens, '47.	
T. G. Glover, '60.	
A. Golding, '53,	- - - M.
D. Good, '68.	
E. R. Good, '47.	
J. Good, '46.	
M. E. Good, '47.	
S. Good, '56.	
H. Goodhue, '51.	
J. E. Goodhue, '54.	
H. Goodman, '49,	- - - - - Franklin.
A. Goodrich, '73.	
A. B. Goodykoontz, '46,	- Att'y (Judge), - Anderson.
C. B. Goodykoontz, '46.	
L. S. Gose, '54.	
C. C. Goss, '70.	
W. H. Goss, '55.	
G. A. Gowdy, '58,	- - - - - Louisville, Ky.
M. Gowdy, '56.	
F. Graham, '46.	
J. W. Graham, '79,	- - - - - Zurich, Kan.
W. F. Graham, '79,	- - - - - Zurich, Kan.
D. M. Graves, '53.	
A. H. D. Gray, '49.	
C. Green, '59.	
E. Green, '57.	
E. H. Green, '56.	
F. Green, '70.	
J. Green, '57.	
M. Green, '56.	
H. C. Greenleaf, '54.	
N. J. Greer,* '64,	- - - - - Kingsbury.
E. Gribbin, '83,	- - - - - Franklin.
F. E. Gribbin, '83,	- - - - - Franklin.
C. Griffith, '73,	- - - - - Greenwood.
F. M. Griffith, '73,	- - - Att'y, - Vevay.
S. C. Griffith, '72.	
W. H. Griggs, '54.	
C. Grim, '62.	- - - - - Coal City.
M. Grinstead,* '64,	- - - - - North Vernon.
J. E. Grubb (Coons), '81,	- - - - - Lebanon.
G. W. Grubbs, A. B., A. M., LL. D., '61, Att'y,	- - - Martinsville.
H. Grubbs (Sloan), '68,	- - - - - Franklin.
M. Grubbs (Dunlap), '68,	- - - - - Franklin.

T. A. Grubbs,* '53,	- - - - -	Franklin.
O. E. Gully, '84,	- - - - -	North Salem.
M. N. Gunn, '59,	- - - M., - - -	La Salle, Ill.
— Guthridge, '39.		
P. S. Guthrie, '61.		
W. M. Gwinn, '51.		
I. D. Hackett, '81,	- - - - -	Tuscola, Ill.
T. S. Hageman, '61.		
D. W. Hakeman, '57.		
— Hall, '45.		
C. Hall, A. B., A. M., B. D., '77, M.,	- - -	Monroeville, O.
C. H. Hall, A. B., A. M., B. D., '72, M.,		
Professor of Greek, Franklin College, Franklin.		
C. N. Hall, B. S., M. S., '77,	- - - - -	Peru.
D. K. Hall, '56.		
B. Hall, '81,	- - - - -	Peru.
F. Hall (Schenck), '69,	- - - - -	Vevay.
H. Hall, '75,	- - - - -	Peru.
H. Hall, '49.		
I. Hall, '55.		
I. I. Hall, '84,	- - - - -	Chili.
J. H. Hall,	- - - - -	Alexandria.
J. K. Hall, '46.		
J. T. Hall, '51.		
K. Hall, '54.		
W. C. Halstead, '83,	- - - - -	Franklin.
W. A. Halteman, '84,	- - - - -	Dayton, O.
A. Hamilton, '59.		
E. Hamilton, '68.		
P. Hamilton, '76,	- - - - -	Franklin.
W. Hamilton,* '68,	- - - - -	Columbus.
A. N. Hamlin, '76,	- - - M., - - -	Deering, Me.
N. N. Hamlin.		
E. F. Hammell, '50.		
J. Hanna, '50.		
T. L. Hanna, B. S., M. S., '60,	- - - - -	Waveland.
J. Hannihan, '74,	- - - - -	Bogg town.
W. Harbert, '58.		
J. Hardin, '72,	- - - - -	Louisville, Ky.
J. Harding, '43.		
W. R. Hardy, '61,	- - - - -	Covington.
W. D. Harlow, '80,	- - - M., - - -	Wesley.
C. Harmon, '84,	- - - - -	Girard, O.
E. L. Harper, '82,	- - - - -	Columbus.

J. P. Harper, '61.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus.
N. Harper, '61,	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	-	Columbus.
V. H. Harper, '83,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus.
J.*Harrah.								
S. Harrah, '51.								
J. Harrington, '63.								
E. L. Harris, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
H. Harris, '54,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pilot Grove.
J. L. Harris, '61,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wheeler.
J. M. Harris, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pilot Grove.
I. N. Harris, '56.								
W. C. Harris, '82,	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	-	St. Louis, Mo.
V. B. Harris, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pilot Grove.
J. Harter, '68.								
A. D. Hartsock, '51.								
J. N. Hartsock, '51.								
P. C. Hartsock,* '50.								
J. A. Harvey, '50.								
O. H. Hasselman, '63.								
W. J. Hasselman, '70.								
W. S. Hastings, '49,	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	-	Rolling Prairie.
M. Hathaway, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sandborn.
A. E. Hawkins, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Salem, Mo.
L. J. Hawkins, '84,	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	-	Salem, Mo.
G. N. Hawley, '62,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chicago.
J. Hays, '70.								
C. D. Hayworth, '75.								
M. R. Hayworth, '70,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clayton.
M. Hazen, '55.								
E. Hedge,* '47.								
T. Hedge, '44.								
T. P. Hedge, '44.								
T. N. Hedges,* '52,	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	-	Delphi.
J. Heiland, '55.								
J. Helm, '54.								
J. M. Helvie, '60.								
A. Henderson, '68.								
W. Henderson, '43.								
W. H. Henderson,* '61,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
W. T. Henderson, '59.								
C. Hendricks, '49.								
H. A. Hendricks, '52.								
L. C. Hendricks, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
M. Hendricks, '52.								

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M. Y. Hendricks, '54.	- - - - -	Franklin.
W. Hendricks, '68.		
W. C. Hendricks, '47,	- - M. D., - - -	Greenwood.
W. F. Hendricks, '70.		
J. Hendry, '57,	- - - - -	Lawrence, Kan.
J. M. Henricks, '76,	- - - - -	Rossville.
A. J. Henry, '84,	- - - - -	Boggs town.
C. A. Henry, '84,	- - - - -	Young America.
H. Henry, '60.		
J. Henry, '63.		
J. A. Henry, '83,	- - - - -	Boggs town.
J. S. Henry, '60.		
J. W. Henry, '75,	- - - - -	Boggs town.
M. Henry, '68.		
S. Henry, '57,	- - - - -	Pleasant.
W. H. Henry, '60.		
M. Henshaw, '68.		
J. Hensley, '54.		
J. Henzy, '68.		
W. H. Herbert.		
L. D. Hernden, '50.		
O. O. Herndon, '79,	- - - - -	Batesville
A. Herrider, '51.		
C. Herring, '76,	- - - - -	Alert.
N. Herring, '81,	- - - - -	Alert.
D. Herriott, '68,	- - - - -	Washington, D. C.
E. Herriott, '50.		
N. Herriot* (Fitzpatrick), '68,	- - - - -	Clarksburg.
R. M. Herriot, '71.		
S. C. Herriot, '50.		
S. O. Herriot, '60.		
E. Hess, '56.		
H. M. Hessong, '70,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
E. L. Heustis (Reddish),* '77,	- - - - -	Gretna, La.
R. A. Hewes, '57,	- - - - -	Oakland, Cal.
A. Hibbs, '51.		
D. Hicks, '47.		
R. S. Hicks, '44.		
I. Hieronymus, '82	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. Hill, '68.		
L. B. Hill, '72.	- - - N. D., - - -	Sardinia.
T. Hill, '60.		
W. Hill, A. B., A. M., '58,	- Ph., - - -	Greencastle.
W. B. Hill, '45.		



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C. C. Hinkle, A. B., '78,	- - - - -	Buffalo Creek.
R. J. Hiver, '50.		
J. C. Hoblett, '54.		
J. S. Hoagland, '46.		
— Hodges, '52.		
N. Hodges (Kemp), '80,	- - - - -	Salem
T. N. Hodges, '53.		
D. Hodgson, '51.		
A. S. Holman, '70.		
E. Holman, '70.		
I. S. Holman, '61.		
J. W. Holman, '58.		
S. Holman, '68.		
W. S. Holman, Sr., '39,	- - - - - Att'y (U. S. Congress),	Aurora.
W. S. Holman, '70,	- - - - - Att'y,	Aurora.
— Holmes, '73.		
C. Holmes, '84,	- - - - - M.,	Lett's Corner.
M. L. Holmes, '84,	- - - - -	Lett's Corner.
N. E. Holmes, '83,	- - - - -	Lett's Corner.
R. N. Holt, '77,	- - - - -	Huntington.
D. P. Hopewell, '51.		
L. C. Hoppell, A. B., A. M., '78, M.,	- - - - -	Columbia, S. C.
— Hoover, '47.		
M. F. Hoover, '83,	- - - - -	Franklin.
G. H. Hornbuckle, '75,	- - - - -	Greenwood.
W. H. Horniday, '55.		
P. G. Hougham (Hall), B. S., M. S., '74,	- - - - -	Gallaudet.
W. T. Hougham, '70,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. House, '60.		
L. House, '56.		
W. House, '62.		
J. Howard, '64.		
J. F. Howard,	- - - - - M.,	Hiawatha, Kan.
J. H. Howard, '59.		
J. J. Howard, '56.		
J. K. Howard, A. B., A. M., '64, M.,	- - - - -	Livonia.
J. W. Howard, '62.		
D. W. Howe, A. M., '57,	- - - - - Att'y (Judge),	Indianapolis.
F. A. Howe, '78,	- - - - -	London.
M. J. Howe (Bradley), '78,	- - - - -	Pocahontas, Iowa.
N. J. Howe, A. B., A. M., LL. B., '77, Att'y,	- - - - -	Delphi.
H. Hubbell, '52.		
W. Hubbell, '68.		
— Huber, '68,	- - - - -	Columbus.

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— Huber, '68.	- - - - -	Columbus.
J. Huckery, '57.		
A. Huff, '48.		
R. Huff, '68.		
W. Huffman, '84.	- - - - -	Franklin.
A. C. Hume, '45.	- - - M., - - -	Stilesville.
J. Hume,	- - - - -	St. Louis, Mo.
N. Hume,* '58,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
S. M. Hume, '70.		
W. H. Hume, '80.	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
E. Hummell, '46.		
L. Hummell, '46.		
W. W. Humphreys, '57,	- - - - -	Louisville, Ky.
J. D. P. Hungate, A. B., A. M., '55, M.,	- - - - -	Burton, Kan.
J. T. Hungate.		
J. Hunt, '45.		
J. S. Hunt, '55.		
T. J. Hunt, '55.		
A. Hunter, '84,	- - - M., - - -	Greenville, Ill.
L. Hunter (Holman), '71,	- - - - -	Franklin.
L. M. Hunter,* '81,	- - - - -	Columbus.
J. Huntington, '39.		
S. G. Huntington, '46.		
W. C. Huntington, A. M., '47,	- - - - -	Shelbyville, Texas.
E. Huntsinger, '58.		
H. C. Huntsman, '46.		
E. C. Hurlbert, '55.		
H. W. Hurlbert, '55.		
D. H. Huston, '48.		
D. J. Huston, '47,	- - - M., - - -	Goodland.
D. M. Huston, '64.		
C. M. Hutchings, '71.		
C. Hutchinson, '82,	- - - - -	Denver.
M. W. Hutto, '80.	- - - - -	Oakford.
J. L. Hutton, '73.		
J. C. Hyde, '70.		
C. Hyder, '68.		
V. B. Irish, '54.		
S. Irons, '78,	- - - - -	Franklin.
B. Irwin, '62.		
J. Irwin, '64.		
F. E. Israel, '83,	- - - - -	Winterrowd.
W. W. Israel, '84,	- - - - -	Winterrowd.

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J. J. Johnson, '55.	
J. L. Johnson, '53.	
J. S. Johnson, '54.	
J. T. Johnson, '50.	
J. T. Johnson, '49,	- - - - - Columbus.
J. W. Johnson,* '58,	- - M., - - - San Jacinto.
J. W. Johnson, '57.	
L. Johnson, '76,	- - - - - Franklin.
La Johnson.	
M. Johnson, '52.	
M. Johnson (Brown),* '70,	- - - - - Amity.
M. H. Johnson.	
S. Johnson, '55.	
S. M. Johnson, '54.	
T. Johnson, '62.	
T. J. Johnson.*	
W. Johnson, '54.	
W. Johnson, '60.	
W. A. Johnson, '54.	
W. E. Johnson, '54,	- - - - - Boggstown.
W. J. Johnson, '58.	
W. T. Johnson, '51.	
F. D. Johnston, '84,	- - - - - Aurora.
M. Johnston.	
A. Jones, '82,	- - - - - Clayton
A. Jones, '56.	
D. Jones, '68.	
E. Jones, '56.	
E. F. Jones, '81,	- - - - - Hope.
G. W. Jones, '71.	
J. Jones, '43.	
J. Jones, '52.	
J. Jones, '52.	
J. A. Jones, '61.	
J. J. Jones, '49.	
J. L. Jones, '45.	
J. L. Jones, '44.	
J. M. Jones, '53.	
J. O. Jones, '53.	
J. W. Jones, '58.	
L. Jones, '68.	
L. H. Jones, '60.	
M. F. Jones, '84,	- - - - - Clayton.
O. H. Jones, '84,	- - - - - Franklin.

[illegible]

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J. J. Johnson, '55.	
J. L. Johnson, '53.	
J. S. Johnson, '54.	
J. T. Johnson, '50.	
J. T. Johnson, '49,	- - - - - Columbus.
J. W. Johnson,* '58,	- - M., - - - San Jacinto.
J. W. Johnson, '57.	
L. Johnson, '76,	- - - - - Franklin.
La Johnson.	
M. Johnson, '52.	
M. Johnson (Brown),* '70,	- - - - - Amity.
M. H. Johnson.	
S. Johnson, '55.	
S. M. Johnson, '54.	
T. Johnson, '62.	
T. J. Johnson.*	
W. Johnson, '54.	
W. Johnson, '60.	
W. A. Johnson, '54.	
W. E. Johnson, '54,	- - - - - Boggstown.
W. J. Johnson, '58.	
W. T. Johnson, '51.	
F. D. Johnston, '84,	- - - - - Aurora.
M. Johnston.	
A. Jones, '82,	- - - - - Clayton
A. Jones, '56.	
D. Jones, '68.	
E. Jones, '56.	
E. F. Jones, '81,	- - - - - Hope.
G. W. Jones, '71.	
J. Jones, '43.	
J. Jones, '52.	
J. Jones, '52.	
J. A. Jones, '61.	
J. J. Jones, '49.	
J. L. Jones, '45.	
J. L. Jones, '44.	
J. M. Jones, '53.	
J. O. Jones, '53.	
J. W. Jones, '58.	
L. Jones, '68.	
L. H. Jones, '60.	
M. F. Jones, '84,	- - - - - Clayton.
O. H. Jones, '84,	- - - - - Franklin.

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W. B. Kerlin, '83,	- - - - -	Franklin.
H. Kern, '80,	- - - - -	Franklin.
/ J. Kern* (Overstreet), '80,	- - - - -	Franklin.
E. Kerr, '68.		
J. G. Kerr,* '45,	- - - M.	
M. A. Kerr, '48.		
M. Kime, '47.		
S. F. Kincaid, '76.		
R. Kirkham, '72.		
J. H. Knight, '59,	- - - - -	Morgantown.
J. S. Knight, '84,	- - - - -	Morgantown.
J. Knisell, '52.		
O. L. Knobe, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
B. Knowlton, '59.		
B. S. Knowlton, '60.		
T. T. Knowlton, '52.		
W. G. Krutz, '76,	- - - - -	Florence.
H. T. Kyle, '63.		
J. M. Lacey, '51.		
J. Lagrange, '78,	- - - - -	Franklin.
M. Lagrange, '78,	- - - - -	Franklin.
M. O. Lagrange, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
B. C. Lambertson, '40.		
D. Lambertson (Laville), '79,	- - - - -	Louisville, Ky.
E. Lambertson (Chaille), '71,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
G. Lambertson.		
G. M. Lambertson, A. B., A. M., '72, Att'y,		
	United States District Attorney, Lincoln, Neb.	
M. Lambertson (Elgin), '74,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
O. F. Lambertson, '72,	- - - - -	Cincinnati, O.
G. W. Landen, '57.		
G. Landon, '53.		
J. Langley, '55.		
O. A. Lanphear, '81,	- - - - -	Columbus, O.
C. M. Larsh, '68.		
D. Lautzenhizer, '58,	- - - - -	North Manchester.
A. T. Law, '84,	- - - - -	Marietta.
J. D. Law, '83,	- - - - -	Donovan, Ill.
G. F. Lawrence, '73,	- - - - -	North Vernon.
S. Lawrence, '55.		
T. Lawrence.		
T. C. Lawrence, '53.		
A. A. Layton, '84,	- - - M., - - -	Lett's Corner.



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D. A. Leach, '70,	-	-	-	Att'y,	-	-	-	Franklin.
W. Leach, '63,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
J. E. Leaky, '80,	-	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	Montpelier.
J. Leiper (—), '75,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Missouri.
J. F. Leonard, '49.								
R. A. Lett, '82,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kokomo.
T. J. Levering, '57,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lafayette.
I. B. Lewis, '83,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nineveh.
M. Lewis (Carr), '68,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Walesboro.
N. Lewis,* '68,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Seymour.
D. H. Lindsay, '48.								
H. D. Lindsay, '49.								
R. P. Lindsay, '50.								
J. F. Linn, '70.								
A. B. Linville, '83,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ray's Crossing.
H. C. Liston, '81,	-	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	Pimento.
A. H. Little.								
T. A. Lloyd, '53,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis.
T. B. Lloyd, '53.								
W. Lochhart, '44.								
A. H. Logan, '60.								
R. Logan, '59.								
B. F. Loofborrow, '47.								
A. Long, '82,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Denver.
J. Long, '82,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Denver.
M. C. Long, '84,	-	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	Reno.
R. W. Long, '62,	-	-	-	M. D.,	-	-	-	Irvington.
W. Lostetter, '72.								
A. G. Louderbach, '79,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Valparaiso.
B. C. Love, '64.								
F. G. Lukens, B. S., M. S. '58,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Niconza.
G. E. Lukens, '71,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Niconza.
E. Luyster, '78,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
W. C. Lyman, '55.								
J. H. Main, '74.								
W. H. Mallatt, '46.								
J. L. Malcomb, '54.								
C. G. Manly, '64, M., Financial Sec. Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan.								
H. A. Mann, '54,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poneto.
H. H. Mann, '83,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wilbur, Neb.
M. E. Mann, '76,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brookfield.
J. Manzingo, '59.								
W. T. Markland, '44.								

J. A. Marlay, '49.	
J. S. Marrs, '54.	
M. E. Marsh, '71.	
S. Marsh, '64,	- - - - - Blue Grass.
S. Marss, '50.	
M. Marston, '81,	- - - - - Laporte.
— Martin, '68.	
A. B. Martin, A. B., A. M., '58,	- - - - - Delphi.
C. Martin, '78,	- - - - - Franklin.
F. J. Martin,* '50,	- - - - - M., - - - - Vernal.
J. W. Martin, - - - - M. D.,	- - - - - Red Oak, Iowa.
J. D. Martin, '71,	- - - - - Franklin.
J. S. Martin, '71.	
M. Martin, '68.	
M. A. Martin, '70.	
M. E. Martin,* '70.	
S. J. Martin (Coons), '75,	- - - - - Kansas.
T. H. Martin, D. D. S., '58,	- - - - - Lebanon.
U. S. Martin, '83,	- - - - - Red Oak, Iowa.
W. D. Martin, '71,	- - - - - Franklin.
W. H. Martin, '60.	
W. H. Mason, '70.	
Q. Mathes, '68.	
A. Matley, '45.	
C. Mattock, '47.	
C. C. Mattock, '47.	
J. Matthews, '70.	
J. L. Matthews, A. B., A. M., '79, M.,	- - - - - Tonica, Ill.
P. Matthews (Harris), '74,	- - - - - Ellettsville.
R. Matthews, '60,	- - - - - Canaan.
S. Matthews (Edwards), '73,	- - - - - Mitchell.
W. Matthews, '59,	- - - - - Canaan.
I. Mavity.	
J. M. Mavity, '81,	- - - - - West Lebanon.
I. Mayfield, '84.	
J. Mayfield, '64.	
L. S. Mayfield, '61.	
R. A. Mayhall, '54.	
J. M. Maxwell, '49,	- - - - - M., - - - - Adamsboro.
A. McAllister, '62.	
W. McAllister, '64.	
J. C. McAlpin, '72,	- - - - - Kokomo.
R. H. McAlpin, '60,	- - - - - Greenwood.
W. H. McBroom, '49.	

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B. McCaslin, '52.		
E. McCaslin, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
F. McCaslin, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
G. W. McCaslin, '50.		
H. J. McCaslin, '70	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. McCaslin, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. B. McCaslin, '48.		
J. B. McCaslin, '53.		
T. McCaslin, '49.		
T. McCaslin, '54.		
T. A. McCaslin, '50.		
W. D. McCaslin, '48.		
A. McClain, '71.		
A. C. McClain, '71.		
D. McClain.		
D. D. McClain, '50.		
E. M. McClain, '84,	- - M., - - - -	Franklin.
E. E. McClain.		
E. E. McClain.		
E. L. McClain, '84,	- - - - -	Palestine.
E. L. McClain.		
F. M. McClain, '76,	- - - - -	Franklin.
I. McClain (Boaz), '76,	- - - - -	Utica, Ill.
J. B. McClain, '79,	- - - - -	Franklin.
L. McClain (McCoy), '74,	- - - - -	Franklin.
M. K. McClain (Beardsley),	- - - - -	Dale.
M. D. McClane, '46.		
A. A. McClellan (Sexson), '70,	- - - - -	Franklin.
B. McClellan (Riley), '76,	- - - - -	Franklin.
E. McClellan.		
W. McClellan, '68.		
O. M. McCollum, '81,	- - - - -	Acton.
G. McConnell, '70.		
A. McCormick, '75,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
C. McCormick, A. B., A. M., '79,	- - - - -	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. C. McCormick, '58,	- - - - -	Donaldson.
J. L. McCormick, '84,	- - - - -	Freelandville.
L. C. McCormick, '70,	- - M. D., - - -	Crothersville.
C. McCoy, '68.		
C. McCoy, '77,	- - - - -	Dallas, Texas.
C. McCoy, '70,	- - - - -	New Philadelphia.
C. E. McCoy, '73.		
C. S. McCoy, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
G. P. McCoy, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.

J. A. C. McCoy, '49.								
J. E. McCoy, '69,	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	-	Dupont.
I. H. McCoy, '62,	-	-	M. D.,	-	-	-	-	Independence, Kan.
J. L. McCoy,* '58,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Center Ridge, Kan.
P. McCoy, '59,	-	-	M. D.,	-	-	-	-	Evansville.
S. H. C. McCoy,* '61,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Albany.
T. McCoy, '68.								
W. A. McCoy, '68,	-	-	M. D.					
W. H. McCoy, A. B., A. M., '61,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
W. J. McCoy, '79,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wayne, Neb.
A. M. McCracken.								
H. A. McCracken, '49.								
R. McCracken, '51.								
T. M. McCracken, '51.								
E. McCray, '53.								
F. J. McCray, '74,	-	-	Att'y,	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis.
M. E. McCray (Thomas), '70,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wichita, Kan.
R. A. McCray (George),* '78,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brownsville.
S. M. McCray, '74,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis.
W. McCray, '70,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	May Grove.
— McCullough, '52.								
S. McCrea, '61.								
H. H. McCulloch, '46.								
M. D. McCulloch, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Goshen.
H. McCullough, '51.								
J. McCullough, '68.								
J. A. McCullough (Voris), '71,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
J. H. McCullough, '71.								
J. McDonald, '68.								
J. A. McDonald, '55.								
S. McDonald, '56.								
T. C. McDonald, '70,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bismarck, Dak.
W. S. McDonald, '58.								
— McDowell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rochester.
W. McFadden, '53.								
E. A. McFarland, '68.								
J. McFarland, '69,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Southport.
J. A. McFarland,* '71,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Southport.
K. McFarland (Wetnight), '71,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Southport.
L. E. McFarland, '71,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Southport.
M. McFarland.								
N. McFarland (Frazee), '72,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Southport.
J. E. McGaughey, '71.								
T. McGill. 56.								

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B. McCaslin, '52.		
E. McCaslin, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
F. McCaslin, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
G. W. McCaslin, '50.		
H. J. McCaslin, '70	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. McCaslin, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. B. McCaslin, '48.		
J. B. McCaslin, '53.		
T. McCaslin, '49.		
T. McCaslin, '54.		
T. A. McCaslin, '50.		
W. D. McCaslin, '48.		
A. McClain, '71.		
A. C. McClain, '71.		
D. McClain.		
D. D. McClain, '50.		
E. M. McClain, '84,	- - M., - - - -	Franklin.
E. E. McClain.		
E. E. McClain.		
E. L. McClain, '84,	- - - - -	Palestine.
E. L. McClain.		
F. M. McClain, '76,	- - - - -	Franklin.
I. McClain (Boaz), '76,	- - - - -	Utica, Ill.
J. B. McClain, '79,	- - - - -	Franklin.
L. McClain (McCoy), '74,	- - - - -	Franklin.
M. K. McClain (Beardsley),	- - - - -	Dale.
M. D. McClane, '46.		
A. A. McClellan (Sexson), '70,	- - - - -	Franklin.
B. McClellan (Riley), '76,	- - - - -	Franklin.
E. McClellan.		
W. McClellan, '68.		
O. M. McCollum, '81,	- - - - -	Acton.
G. McConnell, '70.		
A. McCormick, '75,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
C. McCormick, A. B., A. M., '79,	- - - - -	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. C. McCormick, '58,	- - - - -	Donaldson.
J. L. McCormick, '84,	- - - - -	Freelandville.
L. C. McCormick, '70,	- - M. D., - - -	Crothersville.
C. McCoy, '68.		
C. McCoy, '77,	- - - - -	Dallas, Texas.
C. McCoy, '70,	- - - - -	New Philadelphia.
C. E. McCoy, '73.		
C. S. McCoy, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
G. P. McCoy, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.



W. H. McGlanhen, '44.	
C. A. McGregor (Beall), '76.	
A. B. McLaffie,* '50,	Stilesville.
M. McIntire, '59.	
H. W. McKane, '84,	Franklin.
J. W. McKay, '74,	Shelbyville.
U. McKay, '52,	M., Des Moines, Iowa.
J. McKee, '59.	
H. C. McLaughlin, '53.	
L. McLaughlin (Hall), '77	Peru.
W. McLaughlin, '51.	
J. McLean, '44.	
Z. M. McMurray,* '48.	
L. R. McMurray, '48,	Turnwa'er, W. T.
C. F. McNutt, '57,	A. M., Att'y Terre Haute.
G. F. McNutt, '74,	Putnamville.
I. McNutt, '62.	
C. McRea.	
E. T. McRea, '56.	M. D., Shelbyville.
S. P. McRea, '63.	
E. McSweeny, '70.	
A. C. Means.	
A. J. Means, '54.	
A. W. Means, '76,	Brookfield.
C. Means, '57.	
C. Means, '62.	
J. Means, '53.	
L. C. Means, '72.	
D. Meering, '57.	
M. P. Meridith, '49,	Rochester.
J. A. Merriam, '78,	Logansport.
J. M. Merriam, '47.	
I. Merrick, '68.	
J. H. Merrick, '72.	
J. A. Merrick, '71.	
M. M. Merrick (Comstock), '71,	Middle Fork.
M. M. Merrick.	
O. M. Merrick, '63,	M.
S. P. Merritt, '72,	M.
W. Merritt '50.	
G. Merryman, '51.	
W. G. Merryman, '61.	
W. H. Metts, '50.	
F. Middleton, '55.	

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A. L. Milam, '78,	- - - - -	Bloomington.
J. T. Middleton, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
A. W. Miles, '55.		
E. C. Miles, '55.		
J. L. Millard, '51.		
J. R. Millard, '49.		
R. Millard, '47.		
Z. Millard, '47.		
Z. R. Millard, '46.		
B. Miller, '79,	- - - - -	Franklin.
B. C. Miller.		
C. Miller, '68.		
C. C. Miller, '58,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
E. L. Miller, '71.		
E. T. Miller, '81,	- - - - -	Rochester.
G. Miller, '59.		
J. S. Miller, '58.		
M. J. Miller (Weaver),	- - - - -	Grand Junction, Col.
T. Miller, '68.		
W. Miller, '55.		
W. B. Miller, '57.		
W. B. Miller, '54.		
N. A. Mills, '49.		
C. Mitchell, '44.		
C. M. Mitchell.		
C. W. Mitchell, '50.		
H. Mitchell, '77,	- - - - -	Amity.
J. Mitchell, '61.		
J. B. Mitchell, '63.		
J. H. Mitchell, '49.		
J. H. Mitchell, '48.		
T. J. Mitchell, * '70.		
W. H. Mitchell, '59,	- - - M. D., - - -	Kelly, N. M.
W. Mitchurson.		
W. L. Mitchurson, '49.		
E. R. Moffit, '56.		
E. D. Moncrief, '80,	- - - - -	Franklin.
G. E. Moncrief, '53,	- - - - -	Vernon.
J. W. Moncrief, A. B., A. M., '72,		
Prof. of History and English Literature in Franklin College, Franklin.		
R. Monroe, '43.		
W. Monroe, '62.		
G. More, '44.		
D. L. Moomaw, '56.		



A. Moore, '68.	
A. S. Moore, '57.	
B. F. Moore, '55.	
C. A. Moore, '82,	- - - - - Trafalgar.
F. F. Moore, A. B., A. M., LL. B., '31, Att'y,	- - - Frankfort.
G. Moore, '56.	
I. Moore (Lagrange),	- - - - - Franklin.
J. Moore, '62.	
J. Moore, '83,	- - - - - Morgantown.
J. Moore, '71.	
J. Moore, '68.	
J. Moore, '68.	
J. J. Moore, '54,	- - - - - Trafalgar.
J. P. Moore, '70.	
J. R. Moore, '70,	- - - - - Franklin.
M. Moore (Sheidler),	- - - - - Indianapolis.
O. F. Moore, '61.	
O. R. Moore, '72.	
R. M. Moore, '60.	
T. Moore, '68.	
W. Moore, '47.	
W. Moore, '45.	
W. M. Moore, '46.	
A. W. Morgan, '57,	- - - - - Washington, D. C.
C. Morgan, '82,	- - - - - Lafayette.
H. C. Morgan, '70,	- - - - - Edinburg.
T. J. Morgan, A. B., A. M., D. D., '61,	M.,
Principal of State Normal, Providence, R. I.	
A. Morris.	
B. Morris, '84,	- - - - - Waynesburg.
D. Morris, '52.	
G. Morris, '44.	
G. W. Morris, '52.	
H. Morris, '70.	
J. D. Morris, '57.	
J. T. Morris, '45.	
H. Morrison, '70.	
O. Morrison, '59,	- - - - - Gwynneville.
C. Morrow, '82,	- - - - - Lafayette.
J. E. Morrow, '71.	
A. Mothershead, '47.	
K. B. Mothershead (Wallace), '75,	- - - - - Columbus.
M. J. Mothershead, * '50,	- - - - - Owenton, Ky.
N. H. Motsinger, '73,	- - - - - Shoals.

J. B. Mozingo, '58.	
E. C. Mugg, '84,	Centre.
B. F. Mugg, '81,	Centre.
J. N. Mugg, '84,	Centre.
J. S. Mugg, A. B., A. M., '81,	Centre.
R. E. Mugg (Matthews), '80,	Tonica, Ill.
W. T. Mugg, '84,	Centre.
C. Mull, '48,	Homer.
J. W. Mullikin, '63.	
U. Mullikin, '53.	
T. J. Mumford, '63.	
C. F. Murphy, '83,	Harrisburg.
J. B. Murphy, '70.	
T. Murray, '73.	
J. B. Myers, '71.	
M. V. Nauce, '48.	
J. S. Nay, '80,	Franklin.
N. E. Nay, '84,	Franklin.
O. V. Nay, '84,	Franklin.
W. Neal, '47.	
— Nealy, '52.	
C. Needham, '79,	Franklin.
E. Needham, '80,	Franklin.
J. Needham, *'46,	Franklin.
J. M. Needham, '62,	Franklin.
I. M. Newsom, '83,	Elizabethtown.
H. H. Newton, '60.	
— Nichols, '62.	
E. Nicholson, '70,	Kokomo.
W. B. Noakes, '54.	
M. Noble, '84,	Greenwood.
S. Noble, '53.	
T. B. Noble, '84,	Greenwood.
G. R. Norman, '84,	Morgantown.
J. Norman, '49.	
D. Norris, '53,	Grant's Creek.
W. L. Norris, '46.	
B. F. Norville, '61.	
J. Nurum, '53.	
— Nutt, '47.	
J. W. Nutt, '48.	
J. Odell, '67.	

J. C. Odell, '58,	- - - - -	Delphi.
J. D. Odell, '44.		
A. Ogle, A. B., A. M., '62,	- - - M., - - -	Seymour.
L. Oiler, '51.		
W. O. Laughlin, '54.		
J. S. Oliver, '45.		
W. G. Olwin, '84,	- - - - -	Dayton, O.
F. B. Oneal, * '68,	- - - M. D., - - -	Vevay.
J. Oneal, '47.		
R. Oneal, '49.		
H. Orendoff, '57.		
J. H. J. Orendoff, '56.		
W. W. Osburn, '59.		
A. Overstreet, '68.		
A. Overstreet, '83,	- - - - -	Franklin.
A. Overstreet, '68.		
A. Overstreet, '78,	- - - - -	Franklin.
B. Overstreet, * '75,	- - - - -	Franklin.
B. L. Overstreet, '76.		
C. A. Overstreet, '82.	- - - - -	Franklin.
E. M. Overstreet, * '71.		
E. M. Overstreet, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
G. M. Overstreet, '59,	- - - Att'y,	Franklin.
I. Overstreet (Herriot),	- - - - -	Washington, D. C.
J. Overstreet, A. B., '82,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. Overstreet, '78,	- - - - -	Franklin.
L. M. Overstreet, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
L. S. Overstreet, '70,	- - - - -	Franklin.
M. Overstreet, '68.		
M. Overstreet.		
N. M. Overstreet, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
R. Overstreet, '45.		
R. M. Overstreet, '44.		
W. S. Overstreet, '70,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
B. Owen, '82,	- - - - -	Franklin.
D. A. Owen, A. B., A. M., '78,		
Professor of Natural Science, Franklin College, Franklin.		
M. E. Owen (Wood), '74,	- - - - -	Salem.
S. J. Owen (Dixon), '74,	- - - - -	Beloit, Kan.
T. A. Owen, '54,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
D. Owens, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
F. Owens, '83,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. P. Owens, '70,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. S. Owens, '62.		

L. M. E. Owens, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
P. Owens (Carter),* '70,	- - - - -	Needham Station.
E. J. Oxley,		
J. Padgett, '80,	- - - - -	Donovan, Ill.
J. V. Padrich, '74,		
P. E. Page, '83,	- - - - -	Franklin.
A. Palmer, '83,	- - - - -	Franklin.
C. Palmer, '54,		
E. S. Palmer,* '76,	- - - - -	Boulder, Col.
K. E. Palmer, B. S., '83,	- - - - -	Franklin.
M. Palmer, '78,	- - - - -	Lexington, N. C.
E. B. Pangburn, '83,	- - - - -	Carroll.
W. Pangburn, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
T. M. Paris, '61,		
T. B. Parker, '61,		
I. Parks (Walker), '75,	- - - - -	San Buenaventura, Cal.
L. Parks (Richards), '74,	- - - - -	Berlin, Prussia.
R. M. Parks, A. B., A. M., '71,	- - - - -	Bedford.
T. Parks (Hall), B. S., M. S., '74,	- - - - -	Franklin.
V. Parks (Edwards), B. S., M. S., '74,	- - - - -	Bedford.
E. Parr, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. T. Parr,* '80,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. M. Parr (Byers), '74,	- - - - -	Franklin.
M. L. Parr,* '80,	- - - - -	Franklin.
P. K. Parr, '54,	- - - - - M.,	Franklin.
W. M. Parr, '84,	- - - - - M.,	Franklin.
H. A. Parsons, '62,	- - - - - Att'y (Judge),	Robinson, Kan.
S. G. Parsons, '62,	- - - - - Att'y (Judge).	
H. T. Paton, '53,		
A. H. Patterson, '84,	- - - - -	Urmeysville.
P. Patterson, '47,		
J. M. Patton, '43,		
J. F. Pavy, '71,	- - - - -	Clifty.
J. S. Pavy, '71,	- - - - -	Clifty.
W. A. Pavy, '84,	- - - - - M.,	Clifty.
C. F. Payne, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
E. B. Payne (Ott), '70,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. Payne (Day), '83,	- - - - -	Franklin.
D. W. Pearce,* '64,	- - - - -	Morgantown.
N. Pearce, '59,		
A. Pearson, '73,		
J. Peggs, '68,		
J. Peggs, '47,		

J. Pegg, '47.	
J. W. Peggs, '70.	
W. Peggs, '46.	
C. M. Penn, '80,	Deer Creek.
E. Penn, * '55,	Deer Creek.
A. K. Percival, '71.	Jacksonville, Fla.
E. Peter, '54.	
C. Peters (Sexson), '74,	Frankfort.
J. Peters, '78,	Louisville, Ky.
J. J. Pettit, '71,	Shelbyville.
J. W. Pettit, '50.	
A. A. Pfendler, * '80,	Acton.
M. B. Phares, * A. B., A. M., '49, M.,	Greensburg.
W. Phares, '55,	Manilla.
A. Phillips, '72.	
C. Phillips, '81,	Franklin.
W. Phillips, '79,	Shelbyville.
M. Pickens, '60.	
E. Pierce, '47.	
H. Pierce, '51.	
W. M. Pierce, '47.	
J. J. Place, '54.	
R. Pleasants, '68.	
C. E. Plock, '70.	
M. L. Polk, '63.	
W. L. Polk, '64.	
J. W. Porter, '81,	M., Mason City, Ill.
W. J. Porter, '83,	Flat Rock.
J. W. Potter, A. B., A. M., '61, M.,	Greensburg.
A. Powell, '76,	Wright's Corner.
T. J. Powell, '83,	Franklin.
T. M. Powell, '72.	
W. C. Powell, '71.	
I. Powers, '70.	
F. Prather, '56.	
W. K. Pratt, '46.	
G. Price, '56.	
G. G. Price, '57.	
J. H. Priest, '55.	
J. A. Pritchard, '76,	Franklin.
W. E. Pritchard, '80,	Indianapolis.
W. T. Pritchard, '71,	Att'y Franklin.
L. C. Protsman, '84,	M. Centre Square.
D. Province, '48.	

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I. H. Rees, '50,	- - - - -	Lampasas, Texas.
A. M. Remy.		
C. F. Remy, B. S., '84,	- - - - -	Lexington, S. C.
E. Remy, '83,	- - - - -	Hope.
G. O. Remy, '71,	- - - - - M. D.,	Hartsville.
M. A. Remy (Fitzpatrick), '81,	- - - - -	Clifty.
J. Reynerson.		
J. H. Reynerson, '49.		
W. L. Reynerson, '51,	- - - - -	Las Cruces, New Mexico.
A. Reynolds, '74.		
M. Reynolds, '46.		
J. W. Rhime, '62.		
G. D. Rhoades, '64.		
J. C. Rhoades, '83,	- - - - -	Manilla.
W. E. Rhoades, '84,	- - - - -	Noah.
A. J. Rice, '71,	- - - - -	Columbus.
F. Rice, '70.		
S. M. Rice, '78,	- - - - -	Kossuth.
C. Richardson, '71.		
D. F. Richardson, '62,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
G. M. Richardson, '70.		
J. M. Richardson, '70.		
J. T. Richardson,* '51,	- - - - - M. D.	
M. J. Richardson, '70.		
R. Richardson, '74,	- - - - -	Tyner.
W. H. Richardson, '52.		
M. M. Riker, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
H. G. Ristine, '54.		
E. Ritchey, '53.		
E. Ritchey, '78,	- - - - -	Franklin.
J. L. Ritchey, '46.		
L. Ritchey, '50,	- - - - -	Franklin.
L. Ritchey, '77,	- - - - -	Franklin.
L. E. Ritchey, '84,	- - - - -	Franklin.
M. Ritchie, '68.		
L. M. Roads, '50.		
F. H. Roberson.		
J. A. Robert, Ph. D., '54,	- - - - -	Dayton, O.
F. H. Roberts, '54.		
J. N. Roberts, '49.		
R. H. Roberts, '49.		
T. A. Roberts, '52.		
W. A. Roberts, '55.		
J. M. Robertson, '61.		

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L. Robins, '53.	
B. A. Robinson, '53.	
F. H. Robinson, '74,	- - M. D., - - - - Delphi.
J. Rogers, '70.	
L. Rogers, '53.	
G. A. Rose, '75,	- - - - - Shelbyville.
A. Roseburg, '54.	
G. Ross, '54.	
J. M. Ross, '54.	
S. A. Ross, '70.	
J. Rothenberger, '55,	- - - - - Greenfield.
H. Ruark, '51.	
J. Runkle, '50.	
W. R. Runyon, '59.	
M. A. Ruprecht, '75,	- - - - - Columbus.
C. Rush, '45.	
A. M. Russell, '80,	- - - - - Ord, Neb.
J. Russell.	
I. S. Russell, '56.	
W. F. Russell, '81,	- - - - - Ord, Neb.
S. Ryker, '57.	
T. N. Sage, '63.	
J. B. Sailor, '56.	
C. A. Saltmarsh, '71.	
M. Sandefur, '84,	- - - - - Franklin.
M. Sanders, '48.	
P. Sanders, '64,	- - - - - Crawfordsville.
R. Sanders, '60,	- - - - - Bloomington.
W. Sanders, '61,	- - - M., - - - Orleans.
J. A. Sandy, '70.	
N. Sanford, '71,	- - - - - Washington.
W. H. Sarber, '49.	
A. J. Schenck, '62,	- - - - - Vevay.
B. F. Schenck, * '54.	- - - - - Vevay.
G. W. Schenck, * '48,	- - - - - Vevay.
U. P. Schenck, '71,	- - - - - Vevay.
J. Schmith, '68.	
C. H. Scoby, '72.	
S. L. Scott, '44.	
T. Scott, '68.	
T. T. Scribner, '58.	
A. Sebastian, '75.	
J. J. Seburn, '64.	
J. V. Sebern, '84,	- - - - - Franklin.
E. L. Seburn, '50.	



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J. S. Seburn, '60.	
R. Sellers, A. B., '81,	Franklin.
W. T. Sellers, '73.	
G. Sexson, A. B., A. M., '79,	Att'y, Frankfort.
J. Sexton, '73.	
O. E. Seymour, '68.	
J. H. Shaddy, '71,	M. D., Vevay.
J. Shaffer, '58.	
W. Shaffer, '39.	
A. M. Shake, '68.	
H. L. Shank, '71.	
M. Shank, '68.	
W. H. Shane, '56.	
I. Sharp, '51.	
A. Shaw, '51.	
J. T. Sheedy, '68.	
T. Sheedy, '75,	Brownsville.
— Shellady, '52.	
J. A. Shellady, '51.	
L. D. Shellady, '50.	
L. B. Shelhorn, '80.	
P. C. Shelhorn (Roberts), '80,	Adams.
H. Sheppard, '56.	
J. W. Sherrill,* '49,	Mt. Meridian.
E. Shillito, '48.	
I. H. Shimer, '53.	
J. V. Shipp, '84,	Franklin.
M. B. Shipp, '51.	
M. P. Shipp, '50.	
W. C. Shirley, '84,	Sulphur Hill.
E. R. Shirk (Springer), '79,	Elizabethtown.
G. C. Shirk, '60,	M., Greenfield, Wis.
E. Shockley, '54,	South Milan.
W. T. Shockley, '54.	
C. N. Short, '79,	Boxville, Ky.
W. B. Shortledge, '54.	
M. F. Shrader (Mugg), '84,	Center.
J. M. Shreve, '52.	
B. F. Sibert, '50.	
J. Sibert, '45.	
J. H. Sibert, '46.	
T. Sibert, '51.	
J. Sickler, '54.	
P. F. Siebenthal, '54.	

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H. S. Smock, '74,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
J. M. Smock.		
M. M. Smock, '84,	- - - - -	Terre Haute.
R. Smock, '84,	- - - - -	Terre Haute.
W. C. Smock, '59,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
W. G. Smoot, '60,	- - - - -	Glendale.
W. H. Smoot,* '60.		
L. B. Sneathen,* '59.		
A. W. Snider, A. B., A. M., B. D., '80, M.,	-	Auburn, Kan.
W. S. Snook,* '71,	- - - - -	Windfall.
J. P. Solomon, '61,	- - - - -	New York, N. Y.
W. H. Spahr, '61.		
A. J. Spaulding, '51.		
G. Speese, '56,	- - - - -	Lawrence.
F. A. Spencer.		
L. A. Spencer, '84,	- - - - -	Versailles.
L. L. Spencer, '81,	- - - - -	Versailles.
J. Spinks, '49.		
C. H. Spinning, '43.		
J. N. Spinning, '43.		
J. F. Springer, '71,	- - - - -	Lawrence.
J. M. Stafford, '55.		
J. Stahl,* '62,	- - - - -	Hartford City.
A. B. Stancil, '57.		
T. J. Stanfield, '82,	- - - - -	Seymour.
C. A. Stanley, '78,	- - - - -	Brookfield.
J. A. Stanley (Hummell), '71,	- - - - -	Brookfield.
J. J. Stanley, '76,	- - - - -	Brookfield.
N. L. Stanley (Kennedy), '80,	- - - - -	Acton.
C. Stapp, '68.		
D. C. Stapp, '54.		
S. Stapp,	- - - - -	Hope.
A. Stark, '46.		
A. R. Stark, '84,	- - - - -	Pimento.
J. W. Stark, '81,	- - - - -	Pimento.
E. Starling, '68,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
G. Starling, '68,	- - - - -	Indianapolis.
L. Stater, '68.		
F. N. St. Clair,* '83,	- - - - -	Youngstown.
L. E. St. Clair, '83,	- - - - -	Youngstown.
— Steffin, '52.		
M. J. Steffin, '53.		
E. O. Steining, '84,	- - - - -	Lett's Corner.
L. O. Steining, '84,	- - - - -	Lett's Corner.

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J. Stephens, '43.	
W. S. Stephens, '44.	
J. W. Stephenson, '54.	
J. M. Stephens, '57.	
J. N. Stevens, '56.	
N. Stevens, '64.	
S. E. Stevens, '70.	
E. E. Stevenson, A. B., '83,	Franklin.
E. L. Stevenson, A. B., A. M., '81,	Gilman, Ill.
J. H. Stevenson, '55.	
J. W. Stevenson, '55.	
E. E. Stewart, '84,	M., Vanwert, O.
F. M. Stewart, '70.	
G. Stewart, '71.	
H. L. Stewart, '84,	Vanwert, O.
J. K. Stewart, '68,	M. D., Fairland.
J. W. Stewart, '70.	
J. Stilts, '46.	
A. B. Stinnett, '54.	
J. Stockwell, '48.	
J. A. Stoneking, '83,	Osgood.
D. E. Stouer, '71.	
G. Storey, '84,	Franklin.
J. M. Storey, '54.	
R. C. Storey, '61,	Winfield, Kan.
G. E. Stott, '84,	Franklin.
M. J. Stott (Chaille), '70.	Noble, Ill.
W. T. Stott, A. B., A. M., D. D., '61, M.,	
President of Franklin College, Franklin.	
F. E. Stout,* '71,	Sardinia.
O. H. Stout, '64,	Greensburg.
S. T. Stout, '45,	
G. H. Stover, '59,	South Bend.
J. M. Stover, '55,	M. D.
P. L. Stover,* '55.	
J. H. Strickler, '68.	
L. Strickler,	M. D., Boggstown.
S. J. Strickler, '51.	
S. L. Strickler, '76,	Boggstown.
S. M. Strickler, '52.	
J. F. Stringer, '76.	
H. G. Strode, '74,	Chili.
M. Stuart, '84,	Kokomo.
L. Stucker, '50.	

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J. Thompson, '51.	
J. Thompson, '83,	Waynesville.
J. C. Thompson, '55.	
J. F. Thompson, '54.	
J. M. Thompson, '83,	Waynesville.
J. W. Thompson, '76,	Winchester.
L. Thompson, '58.	
L. Thompson, B. S., '82,	Franklin.
M. E. Thompson, '76,	Foreign Missionary, China.
S. H. Thompson, A. B., '84,	Lexington, N. C.
W. C. Thompson, A. B., A. M., '80,	Franklin.
M. Threlkeld, '47.	
W. E. Threlkeld,* A. B., A. M., '49,	Owenton, Ky.
A. J. Thurston, '70,	Shelbyville.
G. W. Tidrick, '54.	
A. J. Tilford (—), '77.	
J. Y. Tilford, '51.	
J. Tilson, '59,	Franklin.
J. D. Tilson, '44.	
J. M. Tilson,* '61,	Franklin.
S. Tilson, '51.	
W. Tilson, '84,	Franklin.
E. P. Tingley, '54.	
J. Tipton,* '52.	
E. Tobias, '57.	
F. Tobias, '53.	
F. M. Tobias, '56.	
J. Tobias, '57.	
E. C. Todd, '81,	Franklin.
E. J. Todd,* '46,	Delphi.
E. M. Todd, '62.	
G. H. Todd, '59.	
H. C. Todd, '83,	Carroll.
H. R. Todd, '72,	Carroll.
J. Todd, '60.	
J. A. Todd, '54.	
L. Todd, '70.	
S. Tolliver, '57.	
T. Tolliver, '73.	
A. C. Toon, '79,	Southport.
K. Torrance, '84,	Franklin.
F. C. Torrance, '84	Franklin.
J. L. Townsend, '51.	
L. E. Townsend, '79,	Bargersville.

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W. Townsend, '47.	
W. F. Townsend, '46,	- - - - - Des Moines, Iowa.
F. J. Tracy, '70,	- - - - - Whiteland.
J. F. Tracy, '68.	
M. M. Tracy, '80,	- - - - - Franklin.
M. S. Tracy, '63.	
E. A. Trees, '61.	
A. Tresslar (Tanner), '78,	- - - - - Paris, Ill.
A. E. Tresslar '71.	
E. M. Tresslar, '79,	- - - - - Indianapolis.
S. P. Tresslar, '60,	- - - - - Fort Scott, Kan.
C. Trickler, '55.	
D. Trickler, A. B., A. M., '56,	- M., - - - Coschocton, O.
H. H. Trimble, '45	
J. Trimble, '48.	
E. Trout, '70.	
J. Trueblood, '72.	
J. W. Trueblood, '73.	
J. W. Truman, '50.	
E. F. Tucker, '76,	- - - - - Jeffersontown, Ky.
O. D. Tucker, '49.	
O. W. Tuell, '55.	
O. Tull, '84,	- - - - - Fairland.
C. H. Tully, '68.	
C. G. Turner '76,	- - - - - New York, N. Y.
E. H. Turner, '84,	- - - - - Franklin.
J. G. Turner, '47.	
J. N. Turner, '46.	
M. Turner, '77,	- - - - - Franklin.
M. R. Turner, '81,	- - - - - Adams.
W. Turner, '45.	
T. Tyer, '70,	- - - - - Indianapolis.
W. Tyer, '81,	- - - - - Indianapolis.
J. H. Tyler, '55.	
S. L. Tyler, 59.	
E. E. Tyner, '84,	- - - - - Dora.
E. E. Tyner, '84,	- - - - - Miami.
J. J. Tyner, '55.	
W. H. Tyner '56,	- - - - - Forest Hill.
W. Ungle, '45.	
W. H. Ungles, '46.	
—— Utter, '39.	
S. N. Utter, 75,	- - - - - Franklin.

M. E. Utterback, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bargersville.
W. Utterback, '73.								
A. L. Vail, '49.								
B. A. Vail, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Madison.
B. F. Vail, '55.								
J. Vail, '39.								
J. B. Vance, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Danvers, Ill.
Z. M. Vance, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
W. T. Vancleave, '84,	-	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	Frankfort.
L. J. Vandeman, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis.
O. L. Vandeman, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indianapolis.
H. T. Vandervander,* '57,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Anderson.
C. Vandervier (King), '78,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bargersville.
I. E. Vandervier, '84,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
J. K. Vandervier, '60,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
J. S. Vandervier, '63.								
S. R. Vandervier, '70.								
W. Vandervier, '54.								
T. Vannuys, '39.								
J. T. Vanosdoll, '72.								
W. Vanwinkle, '63.								
J. F. Varner, '59.								
S. B. Vaughan, '50.								
A. Vawter, '57.								
A. J. Vawter, A. M., '50,	-	-	-	M.,	-	-	-	Indianapolis.
C. Vawter (Norris), '81,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
E. A. Vawter,* '71.								
J. H. Vawter,* '68,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Madison.
J. H. Vawter,* A. B., A. M., '50,				Att'y,	-	-	-	Vernon.
P. C. Vawter, A. B., A. M., '55,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lafayette.
C. Vertrees, '49.								
W. Vertrees, '47.								
C. Voris, '68,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
H. C. Voris,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
O. C. Voris, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
L. Votane.								
A. F. Waggener, '55.								
C. Waggener,* '76.								
G. Waggener, '47.								
G. Waggener, '82,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Franklin.
H. G. Waggener, '50.								
H. G. Waggener, '48.								





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J. M. Watson	
C. S. Way, '75,	Indianapolis.
H. L. Wayland, '72,	Att'y, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. D. Weaver, '83,	M., Grand Junction, Col.
A. A. Webb, '84,	Franklin.
A. F. Webb, '72.	
C. S. Webb, '63.	
D. Webb, '68.	
E. Webb, '68.	
I. Webb, '55.	
J. Webb, '53.	
J. A. Webb, '59.	
J. C. Webb, '61.	
J. C. Webb, '60.	
J. F. Webb, '60.	
J. W. Webb, '61,	Martinsville.
L. Webb, '68.	
W. Webb, '60.	
W. H. Webb, '54.	
W. H. Webb, '61,	Indianapolis.
W. S. Webb, '68,	M.
A. Wells, '52.	
J. F. Wells, '57.	
M. R. Wells.	
S. Wells, '58.	
S. M. Wells, '60.	
W. R. Wells, '55.	
W. West, '68.	
M. M. West, '83,	Smithson.
V. West, '48.	
W. West.	
J. Wheatley, '49.	
A. J. Whidden, '61.	
D. F. Whipple, '52,	Cheyenne, W. T.
I. C. Whipple, '51,	Cheyenne, W. T.
W. Whitcomb, '79,	Seymour.
D. M. White, '73.	
E. F. White, '83,	Franklin.
J. White, '43.	
J. White, '55.	
J. G. White.	
J. J. White, '48.	
J. M. White, '71,	M., Sullivan.
J. M. White, '56.	

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J. S. White, '44.	
M. White.	
M. D. White, '83,	Trafalgar.
S. White.	
W. G. White, '73.	
M. M. White, '83,	Trafalgar.
W. W. White, '82,	Trafalgar.
W. W. White, '57.	
A. Whitesides (Chandler), '69,	Tiffin O.
A. Whitesides (Duncan), '77,	Lexington, N. C.
C. E. Whitesides, '79,	M. D., Edinburg.
G. Whitesides, '68.	
M. E. Whitesides, '84,	Franklin.
N. Whitesides (Essex), '83,	Columbus.
N. Whitesides, '68,	Franklin.
O. Whitesides, '76.	
W. D. Whitesides, '62,	Franklin.
G. Whitney, '50.	
C. L. Wick, 50.	
J. Wick.	
P. Wicks, '54,	Att'y, Harlem, Iowa.
S. Wicks, '49.	
S. A. Wicks, 51.	
C. T. Wilkerson,* '61,	North Vernon.
T. R. Wilkerson,* '51.	
G. Wilkes, '54,	Bluff Creek.
J. O. Wilkes, '73.	
R. A. Wilkes, '74,	Nineveh.
A. Williams, '84,	Ballardsville, Ky.
A. Williams, '48.	
B. Williams, 70.	
B. A. Williams, '59.	
D. G. Williams, '58,	Indianapolis.
F. Williams.	
F. A. Williams, 50.	
F. C. Williams, '51.	
F. O. Williams, '49.	
F. P. Williams, '83,	Franklin.
J. Williams, '80,	Bargersville.
J. F. Williams, '49.	
J. R. Williams, '79,	Indianapolis.
L. Williams (Waters), '70,	Indianapolis.
L. Williams, '46.	
P. Williams, '52.	

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P. M. Williams, '50.	
R. Williams, '68.	
S. B. Williams, '61.	
T. Williams, '43.	
W. Williams.	
B. Williamson, '54.	
A. Wilson, '45.	
A. M. Wilson, '75,	- - - - - Boggs town.
D. Wilson.	
F. Wilson, '71.	
J. Wilson.	
J. A. Wilson.	
J. B. Wilson, '76,	- - - - - Indianapolis.
J. P. Wilson, '81,	- - - - - Spencer.
J. T. Wilson, '49.	
J. W. Wilson,* '60,	- - - - - Franklin.
P. H. Wilson, '57.	
R. W. Wilson, '84.	
S. A. Wilson, '71,	- - - - - Franklin.
W. W. Wilson, '71.	
S. E. Winchester, '83	- - - - - Franklin.
E. S. Winkley, '55.	
E. Winslow, '51.	
W. M. Winslow, '51.	
O. Winters.	
D. Wirtemberger, '58.	
L. A. Wise, '68,	- - - - - Vincennes.
F. Wishard, '77,	- - - Foreign Missionary, - Persia.
H. E. Wishard, '77.	
I. Wishard, '45.	
A. Wood,	- - - - - Pleasantville.
C. Wood, '68.	
I. M. Wood, '84,	- - - - - Franklin.
E. Wood, '73.	
E. E. Wood (Carr), '74,	- - - - - Franklin.
G. Wood, '71,	- - - - - Aurora.
J. A. Wood,	- - - - - Flat Rock, Ill.
J. A. Wood, A. B., A. M., '77,	Superintendent of Schools, Salem.
J. W. Wood, '58.	
L. A. Wood, '75,	- - - - - Pleasantville.
L. L. Wood (Moncrief), '74,	- - - - - Franklin.
M. Wood, '72.	- - - M., - - - Concordia. Kan.
M. L. Wood, '75,	- - - - - Pleasantville.
M. L. Wood, '84,	- - - - - Franklin.

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S. Wood, '56.	
T. B. Wood, '60,	Franklin.
A. Woolen (Hyder), '68,	Havana, Ill.
C. M. Woolen,* '81,	Franklin.
T. G. Woolen, '79,	Dallas, Texas.
W. E. Woolen,	Franklin.
A. M. Works, '68.	
M. L. Wortman, '84,	Winfield, Kan.
B. Wright, '83,	Nineveh.
J. B. Wright, '51.	
J. E. Wright, '84,	Hooker.
W. V. Wright, '54.	
E. C. Wyeth, '76,	Tuscola, Ill.
F. Wyeth, '82,	Frankfort.
M. Wyeth (Moore), '80,	Frankfort.
W. R. Wycoff, '70,	Southport.
N. Wyncoop, '50.	
A. Wynn.*	
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C. S. Yager, '70,	Franklin.
M. Yager, '55.	
S. C. Yager, '71.	
S. J. Yager, '53.	
S. J. A. Yager, '56.	
L. Yarito, '58.	
D. B. Yelton, '70.	
A. A. Young, '71,	Indianapolis.
B. Young, '49.	
J. Young, '43.	
T. J. Young,	Bicknell.
W. Young, '49.	
W. S. Young, '63,	Franklin.
W. R. Zyke, '71,	Morristown.

"Per angusta ad augusta."









